

AMUSEMENTS—With Dates of Events.
NEW LOS ANGELES THEATRE—H. C. Wyatt, Manager.
TWO DAYS ONLY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 11 AND 12.
Chas. Reinhardt & Co.'s European Vaudeville, headed by the world famous Whistling Prima Donna.
MRS. ALICE J. SHAW.
La Belle Simeuse, Dolph and Susie Lortia, Gyroci Vulliska, Sigfried, De Forest Sisters, Delphino, Prof. C. H. Prince. Regular prices. Seats on sale July 9.

MIDWINTER FAIR.—ORIENTAL TOWN TALK BAZAAR.
Curiosities left from the World's Midwinter Fair, for a short time only, from 10c to 25c on the dollar.
280 S. Spring St., opposite Los Angeles Theatre. Will sell everything so as not to carry it home. Variety of goods both beautiful and ornamental, from a dozen taken down concessionaires' curiosities from all parts of the world, worth seeing. A fine line of Turkish Rugs, Oriental Jewellery, Moonstones, Bohemian Cut Glass, Olive Wood, Sandal Wood, etc. Positively everything must be sold here. Our place will be replenished all the time with new concessionaires, walking home from the Midwinter Fair. Come all to visit us; come again. Everybody welcome. Open evenings.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—KREGG & BRESEE.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Tel. 343. 87 BROADWAY AND SIXTH STREET.

HOTELS; RESORTS AND CAFES.
REDONDO BEACH HOTEL.
Now Open for Summer Season 1894.
The Redondo Hotel is situated directly on the Pacific Ocean, 18 miles from Los Angeles (reached by two lines of railroad). New and handsome equipped; table unsurpassed; fine concrete walks; tennis courts; bathing all the year round; fine fishing; hot and cold water. Incandescent lights and gas; halls and lobby heated by steam; finest ballroom in the state; orchestra in attendance; strictly first-class in every particular; the queen of all summer and winter hotels on the coast; guests staying a month or more are furnished free daily transportation over the Redondo Railway to Los Angeles, so they can live at Redondo and enjoy all the advantages of Los Angeles and vicinity; 6 trains each way daily. Hot salt water in tank No. 100. Apply to or address LYNCH & AULI, proprietors, Redondo Beach, Cal.; or to J. E. AULI, Hollenbeck Cafe.

ARLINGTON HOTEL, Santa Barbara, Cal.
The most attractive summer resort on the Pacific Coast; fine sea bathing; equable climate; rates reduced for the summer; special rates by week or month. For further particulars, apply to C. C. WHEELER, proprietor and manager.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS—THE FAMOUS MOUNTAIN HEALTH RESORT.
of Southern California. Hotel first-class; lighted by electricity; heated by hot water from springs; overlooks San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands; 'bus' runs to Arrowhead Station 12:30 p.m. and 3:15 p.m. Postoffice and telephone at Springs. City office, Coulter's Dry Goods Store.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL.
Catalina—FINEST LOCATION ON THE ISLAND.
overlooking the bay, opposite bathing grounds; for comfort and convenience, the Grand View is unsurpassed; bath house free to guests; boats to let. G. E. WEAVER, proprietor.

THE LIVINGSTON.
63 S. HILL ST.—RENOVATED THROUGHOUT, NEWLY furnished and under new management; private family hotel, with all the comforts of home; close to Central Park, cable and electric cars. E. M. DAY, proprietor.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL, CAFE, 214 AND 216 W. SECOND ST.—THE FINEST RESTAURANT in Southern California. Catering for weddings and parties in or out of the city. Oysters 50c per dozen. J. E. AULI & CO., Props.

MADEIRA HOTEL CAFE.
214-216 W. SECOND ST.—THE MOST ELEGANT PLACE for a social gathering. Excellent food and banquet rooms. J. E. AULI & CO., Props.

HOTEL LINCOLN.
108 SECOND AND HILL STS.—FURNISHED FAMILIARLY, appointments perfect; central location; electric cars pass to all points in city. THOMAS PASCO, Prop.

THE SOUTHERN.
CORNER SECOND AND HILL—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY furnished hotel, with all the comforts of home; summer rates. M. B. KAVANAGH, Prop. \$1 per day and upwards.

PERSONAL—Business.
PERSONAL—RALPH BROS.—GOLD BAR.
214 S. Hill St. City Phone 70; Brooklyn 200. 21 lbs. \$1; granulated Sugar, 10 lbs. \$1; 4 1/2 lbs. Rice, 5 lbs. Sugar or Tapioca, 25c; 3 lbs. Tomatoes, 25c; 5 boxes Sardines, 25c; 5 boxes Corn, 25c; 5 boxes Beans, 25c; 5 boxes Lentils, 25c; 5 boxes Peas, 25c; 5 boxes Onions, 25c; 5 boxes Potatoes, 25c; 5 boxes Apples, 25c; 5 boxes Oranges, 25c; 5 boxes Lemons, 25c; 5 boxes Pineapples, 25c; 5 boxes Melons, 25c; 5 boxes Watermelons, 25c; 5 boxes Cabbages, 25c; 5 boxes Lettuce, 25c; 5 boxes Spinach, 25c; 5 boxes Carrots, 25c; 5 boxes Parsnips, 25c; 5 boxes Turnips, 25c; 5 boxes Potatoes, 25c; 5 boxes Onions, 25c; 5 boxes Peas, 25c; 5 boxes Beans, 25c; 5 boxes Lentils, 25c; 5 boxes Corn, 25c; 5 boxes Apples, 25c; 5 boxes Oranges, 25c; 5 boxes Lemons, 25c; 5 boxes Pineapples, 25c; 5 boxes Melons, 25c; 5 boxes Watermelons, 25c; 5 boxes Cabbages, 25c; 5 boxes Lettuce, 25c; 5 boxes Spinach, 25c; 5 boxes Carrots, 25c; 5 boxes Parsnips, 25c; 5 boxes Turnips, 25c; 5 boxes Potatoes, 25c; 5 boxes Onions, 25c; 5 boxes Peas, 25c; 5 boxes Beans, 25c; 5 boxes Lentils, 25c; 5 boxes Corn, 25c; 5 boxes Apples, 25c; 5 boxes Oranges, 25c; 5 boxes Lemons, 25c; 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leading the Britannia seemed to be gaining, and it was thought she would pass the mark first, but when she was within a few miles of the mark she was overtaken by the Britannia, and she was forced to stop. The Britannia then proceeded to the mark, and she was the first to reach it. The Britannia then proceeded to the mark, and she was the first to reach it.

There was great excitement when the vessel was sighted. The great question was whether the Britannia could get home far enough in advance to overcome the time allowance. The Britannia did away grandly, but the distance was too short and the Britannia got her verdict.

BEFORE THE RACE.
LONDON, July 7.—George Gould is satisfied with the result. He thinks his yacht would have won had the wind kept as she was five minutes ahead. He says: "The crew was green in racing work and consequently not such full value was done to the yacht as will be done later on. In my opinion, the Britannia will always prove too good for the Britannia in windward work."

IT WAS HIS YACHT.
Richard Mansfield Cleans Out the Crew of the Lotowana.

Associated Press Land-wire Service.
NEW YORK, July 7.—Richard Mansfield, the actor, and Sallingsmaster William Kirk have become involved in a rumormongering. Mansfield recently purchased the pretty steam-yacht Lotowana. Capt. Kirk and a sturdy crew had been hired for the season to sail the yacht. Mansfield continued Kirk in command and employed the same crew. As the actor is not a citizen of the United States it was found necessary to have the yacht's papers drawn in the name of Capt. Kirk.

Early one morning Mansfield appeared on board and, in the words of Capt. Kirk, "acted like a wild man." The skipper said he raved and roared about, but no one on board could understand him. He went into the cabin and came out with a gun. Then he ordered every man ashore, threatening to blow a hole through the first man who hesitated to obey his command.

Capt. Kirk ventured to ask what was the matter, but the swing of the gun in his direction temporarily satisfied his curiosity and he scrambled into a boat with his men and went ashore leaving Mansfield to have it out with the yacht. The captain and crew will endeavor to collect their season's wages according to contract.

EASTERN BASEBALL.
Boston Beats the Cleveland Team Without Difficulty.

Associated Press Land-wire Service.
CLEVELAND (O.), July 7.—The home club was outplayed today.

Cleveland 10, base hits 12, errors 2.
Boston 14, base hits 21, errors 6.
Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Nichols and Ryan.

NEW YORK-LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—The game here resulted:
Louisville 6, base hits 10, errors 4.
New York 14, base hits 15, errors 0.

Batteries—Grim and Twitchell and Knell; Meekin and Doyle.
Umpire, Emalle.

BROOKLYN-ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Brooklyn defeated the home club.
St. Louis 5, base hits 11, errors 5.
Brooklyn 10, base hits 15, errors 3.

Batteries—Miller and Breitenstein; Kinslow and Kennedy.
Umpire, Gaffney.

PHILADELPHIA-PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Pittsburgh was whitewashed:
Pittsburgh 0.
Philadelphia 12, base hits 12, errors 0.

Umpire, Lynch.
No batteries given.

CHICAGO-WASHINGTON.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Colts defeated the visitors:
Washington 7, base hits 8, errors 3.
Chicago 9, base hits 10, errors 4.

Batteries—Abbey and Kittredge; Sullivan and Dugdale.
Umpire, McQuaid.

BALTIMORE-CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, July 7.—The game today resulted:
Cincinnati 2, base hits 8, errors 6.
Baltimore 11, base hits 12, errors 2.

Batteries—Parrott and Murphy; Inks and Clarke.
Umpires, Hurst and Hartley.

THE REALIZATION STAKES.

Dobbins the Winner in the Slow Time of 2:35.

Associated Press Land-wire Service.
NEW YORK, July 7.—The attendance at Sheepshead Bay today was the largest of the season, and the betting was heavy. The Realization Stakes, which is the chief race of the year for three-year-olds, was a sorry spectacle this year, for Dobbins won in a common carter in the slow time of 2:55. When the flag fell they were both to make the pace. Gwendolyn started out ahead of Dobbins, who was two lengths ahead of the other horses. She ran by side. This order passed the grand stand at the end of the first half mile. The positions were not materially changed at the mile post, although Senator Grady had dropped out of the bunch and was laboring behind.

With a quarter of a mile to go, Dobbins shot out past Gwendolyn and took the lead, almost in a single stride. While Hornpoe followed him under Tara's hands. Van Kuren, on Rey el Santa Anita, was caught napping and had to ride with hands and feet to catch the Keene colt. All through the stretch they had it hammer and tongs, but Hornpoe held to the end and got second place by a short head. Gwendolyn was fourth, Longdale fifth, while Senator Grady was a very bad last.

Futurity course: Caesarion won, Sir Galahad second, Walter third, time 1:12.
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One mile and an eighth: Henry of Navarre won, Herald second, Red Skin third, time 1:55.
Realization stakes, one mile and five furlongs: Dobbins won, Hornpoe second, Rey el Santa Anita third, time 2:55.
One mile: Tom Skidmore won, Capt. Kinslow second, time 1:44.
About two miles: Rodman won, St. John second, Lucknow third, time 5:10.

Racing at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The World's Fair stake went to Lissack, a rank outsider, at \$0 to 1.

Six furlongs: Jack Richelieu won, Strathmore second, Little Walter third, time 1:44.

One mile and sixteenth: Henry Young won, Ida Pickwick second, Get There third, time 1:47.

World's Fair stake, value \$15,750 to winner, five furlongs: Lissack won, Rey el Santa Anita second, Henderson third, time 1:50.

One mile and a quarter: Vassal won, Lehman second, Faraday third, time 2:05.

One mile: Lake Shore won, Senator Kirby second, Lawyer third, time 1:44.

Six furlongs: Promenade won, Miss Knott second, Volt third, time 1:44.

Six furlongs: Maid Marian won, Ethel Gray second, Capt. Brown third, time 1:39.

A 24-hour Race.
LONDON, July 7.—In a twenty-four-hour bicycle race, which started in Putney at 8 o'clock yesterday evening twenty-three completed. H. R. Garter of London, 483 miles 844 yards won; Rickford of Putney, 784 miles, second. Shortland's time for the same time is 424 miles.

STRIKERS FALL.

(Continued from first page.)

tioned in the vicinity of Forty-ninth street and Vancouver avenue, dispersed a crowd of men and boys setting fire to freight-cars. The police charged, and arrested a dozen of the incendiaries. A fight ensued, and the men commenced stoning the officers, the officers firing at them with their revolvers.

ANARCHISTS AT SPRING VALLEY.
SPRING VALLEY (Ill.), July 7.—Embodied by being interrupted by their looting expedition last night, the vicious mob of foreign Anarchists committed more depredations today. They are filled up with beer and whisky and since early morning a mob of 10,000 men and women have terrorized the citizens. This afternoon the mob visited butcher shops and grocery stores and demanded provisions and money and refused to give goods to the mob were threatened with looting and probably that the next twenty-four hours will see the destruction of these citizens. It is reported that 500 men from this place are on their way to Ladd, a little mining town four miles distant, to loot the shops and stores at that place. The authorities seem powerless to check the career of recklessness and many people have gone to La Salle in fear of their lives.

A SECOND ENGAGEMENT.
CHICAGO, July 7.—Capt. Kelly and a company of the Second Regiment were in a second skirmish at Ashland avenue at Forty-ninth street today. A striker named Kelly, who was wounded by a bullet, applied a blazing torch to the oil boxes. The sight of the flames made the mob crazy with delight. Capt. Kelly's men were not with a shot, and the strikers were quickly summoned and the crowd dispersed. Some of the rioters were slightly injured by bayonet thrusts.

SHOT BY SOLDIERS.
CHICAGO, July 7.—Joseph Warzowski was slain fatally tonight by United States soldiers. He was a Polish immigrant who was merely a spectator in a crowd, watching a Panhandle freight train.

RIOT AT HAMMOND, IND.
The Engineer and Fireman of a Michigan Central Train Stoned.

Associated Press Land-wire Service.
HAMMOND (Ind.), July 7.—Just after dark last evening a mob of nearly one thousand people gathered in the yards here and proceeded to blockade the tracks. Two Michigan Central passenger trains were stopped and the engines "killed." The engineer and fireman of one train resisted the orders of the rioters to abandon their engine, and were dragged to the ground, stoned and severely injured. Both trains are now standing in the yards, and most of the passengers have left the cars, fearing violence. About 9 p.m. a mob of 500 men came from Chicago and was at once surrounded by the police. The two Pullman cars on the train were detached by the crowd and run onto a sidetrack. The mob then proceeded to destroy the engine, to pull out the locomotive and to burn the remainder of the train. Up to this writing he has declined to start without orders from his superintendent, and the mob is awaiting developments.

The telephone operators of all roads in the county have been warned to keep inside their offices, and give no information, on pain of being hanged. The Michigan Central, and the Monon night operator has fled, pursued by a howling mob.

WORD FROM HAMMOND.

CHICAGO, July 7.—At 11:10 o'clock word came from Hammond that the Michigan Central operator has just been caught by the mob and beaten nearly to death. The Erie operator has just fled for his life. All communication with Hammond is now cut off and no trains are moving.

Inspector of Police Hunt has sent two companies of militia to the scene of the wrecked train.

At 11:30 the crowd is rushing down the tracks, throwing switches and extinguishing switch lights.

AFFAIRS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Despite the presence of United States troops and the mobilization of the city, the rioting at Chicago, despite threats of martial law, and bullet and bayonet, the great strike inaugurated by the A.R.U. holds three-fourths of the city. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system alone is doing a comparatively uninterrupted business. Freight traffic is almost absolutely at a standstill. The exception of a car or two moved by the militia, not a wheel is turning. Such is the situation this morning.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
CHICAGO, July 7.—"And it is further ordered that no use of hostility be committed, such as firing upon railway trains, assaulting trainmen, marshals or soldiers, throwing at them rocks, pieces of iron or other missiles, these assaults shall be repelled by the use of firearms."

So wrote Gen. Miles in his order issued this afternoon, detailing Federal troops to assist the United States marshals in preventing obstruction to the movement of mail and interstate commerce trains. It was, in short, a notice to all rioters that tampering with them had ceased, and that hereafter the policy of the government would be to put an end to their rioting, arson and pillage by shooting to kill whenever or wherever necessary.

There has been a visible increase in the traffic on the entire line. The levee has largely been diverted from the railroads, which are unable to handle the trade. The levee is assuming a state of activity and the increase in the river men expect to do as large a business as has been done at any time since the levee has been confined largely to the lower river-beds, and the wharfbots of the Anchor Line and the Eagle Packet Company have been ordered to the levee for several blocks from the Eagle Company's wharfbots, each awaiting its turn to unload. Most of the shipments are perishable goods, but large consignments of groceries and provisions of all kinds are being taken.

Some of the larger shippers are trying to contract for the entire business. The bulk of the new wheat crop, which had just become ready to move when the strike started, has so far been handled by boats, very little can be brought in by rail.

LATER.—The strike on the Missouri Pacific, as far as the St. Louis terminals are concerned, is broken. The men returned to work tonight.

DEBS AND THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 7.—The Daily News will issue at 7 o'clock an extra containing the following information and vouchers for its correctness in every particular:
"Late this afternoon President Debs of the A.R.U. informed a Daily News reporter that he had received a message from Mr. F. Lawrence, vice-president of the First National Bank, saying that Vice-President Wykes of the Pullman Company would be willing to see him. Mr. Debs thereupon told Mr. Lawrence that he was perfectly willing to meet Wykes. Vice-President Wykes was seen later in his office and said: 'This morning Mr. Lawrence called on me and asked if I was willing to meet a committee of our employees. I told him that I would gladly meet such a committee, and have always been willing to meet such a delegation at any time. The position of the Pullman Company, however, is unchanged. I do not expect that the committee will be able to do so. I will discuss the situation, as I said, I am ready and willing to see them. The conference will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, at what hour I am unable to state.'"

"Later this evening Lawrence said: 'There has been no talk whatever of a meeting between Debs and Wykes. I have not seen Mr. Lawrence since he was in my office. He will be no meeting between Mr. Pullman and a committee of his ex-employees.'"

DYNAMITE.
The Coeur d'Alene Miners in a Riot.

Associated Press Land-wire Service.
WARDNER (Idaho), July 7.—The Coeur d'Alene miners have broken out again. The town is paralyzed. Business is suspended, and the Sheriff is organizing a posse to defend the mines.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning a tremendous explosion shook the town. It was followed by a chorus of derisive yells. When daylight came it was discovered that an attempt had been made to blow up the power-house and electric-light plants of the Coeur d'Alene mines. Sticks of dynamite had been shoved under the building and exploded. The plans had been poorly laid, darkness having prevented them from placing the dynamite at the most effective point, but the explosion was sufficient to wreck the plant considerably, although a large part of the building remained standing.

The hills above the power-house are full of rioters, who make no attempt to attack the town, but have spent the whole morning in blowing up the steam mountain and in burning the houses of the Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor to call out the members of that organization, some 150,000 in number, provided the other four members of the Executive Committee would agree to the order calling them out. It is estimated that Debs has 15,000 men in the agreement goes, it will be no small addition to the forces of idleness. There has been riot in the cloud, but the cloud is still here.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH.
Estimates Place the Chicago Total at 12,000 Men.

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troops are scattered all the way from Hyde Park and the lake front up as far west as Twenty-second street, and as far west as the stockyards district. They received short notice to come out, but they all obeyed with promptness. Four hours after Gov. Altgeld sent the order from the Executive Mansion, the 1500 men were on duty. Two hours later advance guards from out of town arrived and were ordered to go in camp. The men now on duty are the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh regiments.

A reasonable estimate of the number of armed men in the city is about 12,000. There are about 3000 police, 1200 of the regular army and over fifteen hundred deputy marshals. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system alone is doing a comparatively uninterrupted business. Freight traffic is almost absolutely at a standstill. The exception of a car or two moved by the militia, not a wheel is turning. Such is the situation this morning.

FORCES AT ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS, July 7.—In the event of a serious trouble breaking out here, resulting from the strike, a force of 1700 regulars, state militia and police is concentrated at any place in this city on short notice. As there is a possibility that trouble may result when the railroads try to start running, the police are being investigated as to how they can contain the force at hand that could be called upon for protection.

Chief Harrison of the police department, Col. Edward H. Balgord of the First Regiment of Missouri National Guard, and Lieut. Col. Sumner, in command of the United States troops at Fort Barracks, are not much alarmed over the state of affairs. They have the means at command to afford ample protection for a time, and would not expect to be sent into the field. Chief Harrison's force numbers 700 men, and he has 200 men in the First Regiment, National Guard, while at the barracks there are four troops of 500 cavalrymen.

James Nestor, James Thompson, William Hagan, Thomas C. Fox and John Fisher of Blue Island, who are charged with conspiring to interfere with interests of commerce, appeared before United States Commissioner Crawford today for preliminary examination. They were released on bonds of \$2000 each, subject to the action of the next Federal grand jury. The defendants were in the employ of the Cotton Belt road until they went out on a strike. Nestor was a yardmaster and the others were switchmen.

There has been a visible increase in the traffic on the entire line. The levee has largely been diverted from the railroads, which are unable to handle the trade. The levee is assuming a state of activity and the increase in the river men expect to do as large a business as has been done at any time since the levee has been confined largely to the lower river-beds, and the wharfbots of the Anchor Line and the Eagle Packet Company have been ordered to the levee for several blocks from the Eagle Company's wharfbots, each awaiting its turn to unload. Most of the shipments are perishable goods, but large consignments of groceries and provisions of all kinds are being taken.

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"Late this afternoon President Debs of the A.R.U. informed a Daily News reporter that he had received a message from Mr. F. Lawrence, vice-president of the First National Bank, saying that Vice-President Wykes of the Pullman Company would be willing to see him. Mr. Debs thereupon told Mr. Lawrence that he was perfectly willing to meet Wykes. Vice-President Wykes was seen later in his office and said: 'This morning Mr. Lawrence called on me and asked if I was willing to meet a committee of our employees. I told him that I would gladly meet such a committee, and have always been willing to meet such a delegation at any time. The position of the Pullman Company, however, is unchanged. I do not expect that the committee will be able to do so. I will discuss the situation, as I said, I am ready and willing to see them. The conference will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, at what hour I am unable to state.'"

"Later this evening Lawrence said: 'There has been no talk whatever of a meeting between Debs and Wykes. I have not seen Mr. Lawrence since he was in my office. He will be no meeting between Mr. Pullman and a committee of his ex-employees.'"

field except fourteen companies held in reserve.

MORE STRIKES.
CHICAGO, July 7.—The Journal says that Debs today sent word to labor organizations of the West and South Side that the street railway and elevated road employees would be ready to walk out on Monday. The first step toward inaugurating a general strike was taken today when the steamfitters employed at the stockyards and packinghouses, except Fowler's, quit work.

SHOOTING AT ENGLEWOOD.
CHICAGO, July 7.—At Englewood several hundred men gathered in the soldiers and police and finally fired several shots. The fire was returned by two or three officers and a charge was ordered which temporarily dispersed the mob.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.
CHICAGO, July 7.—The number of cars on the Panhandle road burned last night is estimated at about 200 to 350. The total loss is not less than \$1,000,000. It is estimated that besides the loss of rolling stock at least ten or twelve miles of track is ruined. It is impossible to place the value of the property destroyed.

CONFLICTS WITH THE MOB.
CHICAGO, July 7.—The Burlington trucks were the scene of violence today for the first time. At Twenty-fourth street a mob upset several cars. The rioters were dispersed by police. Symptoms of disorder were frequent along the railroad tracks between Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth streets. Stewart-avenue district police officers, detailed militia and Federal troops were scattered along the line. At Brighton Park a squad of police, under command of Lieut. Walsh, had orders to shoot at the first attempt of the rioters to destroy property.

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has issued a pastoral to be read in all the Roman Catholic churches tomorrow morning, urging all Catholics to avoid occasions and places of tumult, and not to be found among those who may excite to violence and riot.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.
ST. PAUL (Minn.), July 7.—The Third Regiment, United States Infantry, ordered home from camp at Lake City today, start west on the overland train on the Northern Pacific at 4:15 o'clock.

BOATMEN AS DEPUTIES.
ST. PAUL, July 7.—The Northern Pacific train that will roll out this afternoon for the coast, the first since the strike was inaugurated, and will be well guarded with the choicest brawn and nerve of the Minnesota Boat Club. Deputy marshals were wanted and the officials were despatched to having seen more than the master's ordinarily offered, so the gallant men of the Minnesota Boat Club volunteered their services.

AT FRANKFORT, IND.
FRANKFORT (Ind.), July 7.—The Clover Leaf strike continues steadily here. All is "dead" in the yards tonight.

CALL FOR AID.
SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), July 7.—The Sheriff at Springfield Valley has called on Gov. Altgeld for troops to suppress the miners. The Governor declines to furnish them until it is plain that the power of the Sheriff has been exhausted.

INDIANA ARMS.
INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—After a long conference with Gov. Matthews, Federal Judge Baker, United States Attorney Burke and United States Marshal Hawkins, the Governor, at 1:30 this morning, ordered six companies of militia from the northern part of the State. The troops will be in uniform, but will be sworn in as deputy marshals and will have full authority to arrest all strikers, who have disregarded the Federal Court's restraining order.

SECRETS AT DETROIT.
DETROIT, July 7.—Trains are moving on all the roads tonight. All classes of trainmen have called a secret meeting for tomorrow to discuss the situation.

A NORTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN.
ST. PAUL, July 7.—The first transcontinental train over the Northern Pacific to go west since June 26 left the Union Depot tonight under escort of two companies of United States Infantry at 1:50 o'clock.

IT IS AFFECTED NOW.
CLEVELAND, July 7.—The Cleveland, Canton and Southern, the only railway entering this city not affected by the strike on the others, was tied up today.

GEN. WALLACE TO THE FRONT.
CRAWFORDVILLE (Ind.), July 7.—This evening in Crawfordville several large military companies were ordered by Gen. Lew Wallace in view of the threatened trouble. Wallace believes that unless the strike is put down at once, a civil war will ensue.

INTERFERES WITH POLITICS.
DES MOINES (Iowa), July 7.—The Republican State Convention has been postponed from July 11 to July 25 on account of the railroad strike.

MUST OPEN UP.
WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Schofield, commanding the army, has sent orders to Gen. Merritt at St. Paul and Gen. Otis at Vancouver barracks directing them to use their forces to open up communication throughout the entire length of the Northern Pacific. Similar orders have been issued covering the Union Pacific lines.

LATER—Gen. Schofield has sent telegraphic orders to Gen. Ruger at San Francisco, Gen. Brooks at Omaha similar to those directed to Gen. Otis and Merritt, placing under their charge the entire Union and Central Pacific systems, and directing a line of communication from San Francisco to Omaha.

MUST PAY FOR HIS FUN.
MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—William Hoga, a fireman on the Minneapolis and St. Louis, was sentenced to pay \$50 or spend thirty days in jail for refusing to pay for his funeral. He insisted on a non-union funeral and set the air-bikes on a train at Albert Lea, Minn. The road is in the hands of receivers.

NEW YORK INFANTRY.
OSWEGO (N. Y.), July 7.—Capt. Regan, commanding Co. K, Ninth U. S. Infantry, is ordered to be prepared with ten days' rations to proceed with his command to Chicago on call.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY.
OMAHA, July 7.—A special train was sent west tonight over the Elkhorn. It will take troops of the Eighth Infantry from Fort Omaha to the Union Pacific station in Wyoming on the Union Pacific. Cheyenne will be reached tomorrow afternoon.

WILL RESUME BUSINESS.
OMAHA, July 7.—Cudahy and Swift will start their packing-houses again tomorrow, having assurances that their product will be promptly handled. Cudahy will kill 2100 hogs for Chicago.

NEW YORK LABOR.
NEW YORK, July 7.—No labor has yet been taken by any New York labor organization looking to active participation in the great strike.

PROSPECTIVE TROUBLE.
PITTSBURGH, July 7.—It is expected a strike will be inaugurated here tomorrow and not be confined to the railroads.

A tin-plate scale was signed today at the conference of the manufacturers and workmen. This, with the settlement of a sheet scale, effect 18 o'clock. A general resolution will take place.

A WARNING FROM TEXAS.
ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Gov. Gove of Texas, who stopped here yesterday on his way home from the East, made an address to the members of the Merchants' Exchange. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Events that are now transpiring make me shudder for the safety of my country. Texas, thank God, is free from strikes and bloodshed. Our municipal laws protect us from such calamity. The curse of the country today is the system of watering stocks and bonds; a system which, if much longer pursued, will wreck this continent in blood and cause the very foundations of the republic to tremble.

"The aim of Texas law-makers was to protect the people alike from the corruption and the crime. The stupendous crime of watering stocks can not be perpetrated in Texas. Our laws are so rigid in their provisions that not a dollar more in stock and bonds can be issued by corporations than an inventory made under the supervision of our State officers shows the actual value of the property. This is a problem that American manhood must solve.

"The masses can not longer be robbed by means of fictitious bonds and stocks. The degradation and crime of the century. This corporate abuse must be checked, if we hope to preserve the Republic. Let us band down to us from patriotic ancestors.

CLEVELAND SWITCHMEN.
CLEVELAND, July 7.—The switchmen are still out here, and the railroad is making very little headway, handling only passenger trains.

A PROCLAMATION IN MISSOURI.
JEFFERSON CITY (Mo.), July 7.—Gov. Stone has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens of Missouri to uphold the law. He said the railroads must be allowed to run trains free from interference, if they can find men to do it. He said that he would enforce the law, regardless of consequences.

LAKE SHORE MEN.
TOLEDO, July 7.—The Lake Shore engineers and firemen held secret meetings

today, not on account of the A.R.U. strike, but to formulate demands that the Lake Shore Company refund advance contractors and discontinue during the late trouble a year ago.

TELEGRAMS FROM DEBS.
TOLEDO, July 7.—Telegrams received at 11:30 from Debs ordering out all roads.

THE STRIKE AT MEMPHIS.
MEMPHIS, July 7.—The Fort Scott and Memphis and Memphis and Birmingham were the only routes out of eleven entering Memphis that lost ground today. All of the other roads sent out trains as usual.

WEAVERS AT IT.
VANCEBURG (Ky.), July 7.—Kelly's weavers captured an east-bound train on the Chesapeake and Ohio, ten miles east of the Chesapeake tonight. The army was almost starved and desperate.

FORCES AT OMAHA.
OMAHA, July 7.—At 1 a.m. the troops at Fort Omaha are under arms and waiting for a train. Their destination is unknown.

OUR INSULAR COUSINS.
LONDON, July 7.—The Chronicle says the lesson of the state of anarchy reigning in Chicago, is that modern conditions demand a complete control over gigantic capitalist combinations.

The Westminster Gazette today prints an interview with W. T. Stead on the Pullman strike, who said that the Pullman strike would not be surprised if the struggle should show how easily an industrial war can develop into civil war.

"The railroad," said Stead, "is the Achilles' heel of capitalism, and America depends upon the railroads to an extent totally beyond conception in Great Britain. The Western Union Telegraph company is in a similar position. The Pullman strike is a serious matter, and it is not surprising if the struggle should show how easily an industrial war can develop into civil war.

IN TOUCH ABROAD.
HARTLEPOOL (England), July 7.—Irving shipyards and those of Sir W. Gray at this place have closed down, owing to the strike of moulder. Four thousand workmen are thus thrown out of employment. It is feared that other yards will also be forced to close.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.
KANSAS CITY, July 7.—It is unofficially stated in strike circles here at midnight that Debs intends calling out the Missouri Pacific system Monday. However this may be, the fact remains that the strikers are putting forth every effort to win. Their position at Argentine during the past twenty-four hours is unchanged, and they seem to feel that unless the Missouri Pacific men join them soon, the strike here will be practically broken.

SANTA FE CONFERENCE.
GALESBURG (Ill.), July 7.—The General Grievance Committee of the Board of Railway Trainmen of the Santa Fe concluded its conference with the officials here today. The committee will advise all the Santa Fe system between La Junta, Colo., and Chicago. A statement for publication says a series of recommendations were made, the most vital one being that they have no direct grievance against the Santa Fe; that they are prepared to perform their usual duties, and that they recognize the authority of no labor organizations above the Order of Railway Trainmen. It is believed this action will keep the Santa Fe out of the railroad strike.

SHOPS CLOSED.
TYLER (Tex.), July 7.—Fifty men quit the Cotton Belt road shop here today in sympathy with the Pullman strikers. The shops have been closed.

TROUBLE FOR BOSTON.
BOSTON, July 7.—An order was received by an agent of the A.R.U. in this city at midnight from Debs, instructing him to stop traffic on the New York and New England roads, as these roads use the former's yards, and will probably result in the tie-up of every road in the city.

TIE UP THE PENNSYLVANIA.
TOLEDO (O.), July 7.—L. de Mara of the A.R.U. received a message from Debs tonight to tie up the Pennsylvania yards. The tie-up of the Pennsylvania line will stop traffic on the New York and New England roads, as these roads use the former's yards, and will probably result in the tie-up of every road in the city.

ALABAMA ON GUARD.
BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), July 7.—Gov. Jones has ordered troops from Evinston, Polkard, Greenville and Fort Deposit to report for duty today.

The strike situation tonight is gloomy. The A.R.U. is growing constantly. Tonight a mass-meeting of all branches of railroad organizations will be held in the city. It is rumored all engineers and conductors will go out.

TREASON AT NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, July 7.—Arrangements are being made for a monster labor demonstration at Cooper Union for the purpose of protesting against the intervention of the national government during the strike. President Debs was invited to speak.

THE NORTHWEST.
Washington Militia Opposed to Non-unionism.

Two Companies Placed Under Arrest but are Subsequently Released—A Policeman at Tacoma Loses His Star—Train Running.

Associated Press Land-Use Service.
TACOMA (Wash.), July 7.—The First and Second Regiments of State militia arrived this forenoon from Woodlawn encampment en route home. They started last night, but the strikers had let the water out of all the water-tanks along the line. The trains were compelled to stop at Lake View last night, and this morning the troops filed the tanks with water from a creek with buckets. On the arrival of the troops at 11 o'clock Co. G, Second Regiment, of Spokane, comprising 40 men, notified Lieut. Col. McCarty that they would not go out on a train manned by non-union men. Col. McCarty deemed this action mutiny, ordered the men under arrest, took their arms away and placed a guard over them.

At 1:30 p.m. Brig-Gen. Curry lined up the company, gave them a lecture and asked them if they would not kill. It was ordered to fire. The answer was "Yes" and "You bet." Their arms were turned over to them and they were put into the coaches. They obeyed. The Eastern Washington companies left on two trains this afternoon. By order of Gen. McGraw a detachment of 120 men, consisting of thirty men each from Co. B, D and E of Seattle and Co. A of Tacoma, were sent to Eastern Washington and will bring trains back.

Four troops of State cavalry, by order of Gen. McGraw, have been stationed in Tacoma under arms to remain while the railroad is threatened. They have gone into quarters in troops B's armory.

Mayor Smith today ordered Chief of Police Bush to open up the approval of the Chicago riots. Twenty special policemen were sent to the city. The City Council this afternoon passed resolutions commending the Mayor's action and instructed him to add to the force as many men as are needed to preserve order. This action was taken as a result of violent assaults made upon half a dozen non-union railroad employees during the last few days.

A number of strikers today notified Master Mechanic Warner that they would give the road just twenty-four hours to draw the fire from all the engines operated by non-union crews. The delegation said that if the fire was not drawn the strikers would put them out themselves.

All passenger trains except the overland have been operated today. On the Pacific division fourteen trains coming and going from Tacoma, besides military trains. Twenty-eight engine crews are working on this division, and ten engine crews were sent to Elkhorn this afternoon to man passenger trains now tied up there.

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.
TACOMA (Wash.), July 7.—In instructing the grand jury in the United States Circuit Court today Judge Hanford directed them to inquire if any law of the United States had been violated by the strikers in this district. In concluding his charge the court said:

"There is upon the air rumors and reports of combinations and organizations commanded by individuals and actuated by a determination to proceed to the extent of actual resistance to the lawfully constituted authorities of the United States government, resistance to the court and its officers and defiance of the nation itself. Any such resistance, participated in by a considerable number of people, is an insurrection against the government."

LAW AND ORDER AT SPOKANE.
SPOKANE (Wash.), July 7.—All is quiet in Spokane. The derailed engines which blocked the progress of east-bound trains were placed back on the tracks quietly, without demonstration by the strikers. Law and Order Committee of over two hundred and fifty citizens was formed this morning. Two persons have been arrested and will be taken to the Federal penitentiary at Seattle to answer contempt charges. The troops from Fort Sherman are expected tonight.

DYNAMITE AT TACOMA.
TACOMA, July 7.—Today a deputy marshal found a dynamite bomb fastened to a rail in the street near the Pullman street. The bomb consisted of a half-inch gaspille filled with dynamite and the ends filled with waste. The evident intention "was to have the bomb exploded by the passage of the engine of the Pullman street car. Graw tonight ordered the four cavalry troops in this city to disperse tomorrow. A train has been ordered to take the three Eastern Washington troops home.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.
SACRAMENTO, July 7.—The court-martial which is being held at Sacramento this evening until tomorrow morning. With the exception of seven men, all the members of Co. G, Third Infantry, of San Francisco, have pleaded guilty to disobedience. It is thought they will be let off with a severe reprimand.

MARSHAL BALDWIN.
SACRAMENTO, July 7.—United States Marshal Baldwin was at the railroad depot again for the first time since the conflict of Wednesday. He emphatically denied that he had requested President Debs to call out the regular troops to dislodge the strikers. He knows, however, he has addressed the Washington authorities on the situation here. Many strikers are armed with Winchester shotguns and revolvers. The strikers will be in the event of a conflict.

THE SAN JOSE SITUATION.
SAN JOSE, July 7.—There is no change in the situation here this afternoon. The troops are still in the army and the blockade complete. Trains stand on the tracks just beyond the city limits, but the strikers on Thursday.

WHAT KNOX THINKS.
SACRAMENTO, July 7.—In speaking of the situation to an Associated Press reporter today Leader Knox said: "It is my opinion that the railroad company will not attempt to do anything to injure the strikers in Chicago has been fought and won. If we lose there, which is not probable, the Southern Pacific Company officials, I believe, will be ready to turn back. We are prepared to meet them, however, and any attempt to dislodge us will result in bloodshed."

MAKING READY FOR A FIGHT.
OAKLAND, July 7.—If the United States troops sent to West Oakland there will surely be a fight. Today it was reported that the soldiers were coming. The Women's Sympathetic League, composed of wives and daughters of strikers, held a meeting, and made arrangements to turn back. The women are armed with revolvers and are prepared to meet them, however, and any attempt to dislodge us will result in bloodshed."

Gen. Dimond on Marshal Baldwin's Statement—Arms Reclaimed from the "Price" High School—Oakland Women Preparing for a Fight.

Associated Press Land-Use Service.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The only new feature of the railroad situation in California tonight is the raising of the blockade at Los Angeles, where local trains began running this morning. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads and from which point an overland was dispatched east on the Santa Fe route.

In Northern California, the blockade is more complete tonight than it has been at any time since the inception of a trouble. Out of Oakland or San Francisco not a train is running, riotous demonstrations at San Jose having tied up even the coast division of the Southern Pacific and made it useless for the company to dispatch trains from this city. The two companies of State militia have made no effort to overcome the strikers at San Jose.

At Sacramento there has been no further trouble, neither the United States Marshal nor the State militia having made any effort since the riots of Wednesday to assist the company in moving trains. The Southern Pacific managers have apparently thrown up the sponge until some settlement of the trouble shall be arrived at in the East. The strikers are armed as determined as ever. Many of them are heavily armed with Winchester shotguns and are prepared to resist any effort to move train traffic. The strikers have established a soup kitchen near the depot. They are also soliciting the people of Sacramento for funds for the support of the more needy families. Money and provisions have been generously donated.

An afternoon paper here states that the labor organizations of San Francisco are quietly organizing militia companies and arranging to assist the strikers in the event of a conflict here or in Oakland. Gen. Dimond said tonight that the militia now on duty at Sacramento to assist the company in moving trains are not to be used for the present. As soon as the government at Washington has decided upon definite action, Gov. Markham will issue definite orders for the militia.

MASS-MEETINGS.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Mass-meetings held last evening in this city and Oakland endorsed the strikers. The assembly in this city was a notable gathering. Metropolitan Temple was jammed, and thousands, unable to obtain admission, crowded an overflowed street. The air. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Corporate monopoly was recognized as a common enemy and every point against the Pullman Company was made. The President and his advisers were scored, and every mention of the name of C. F. Huntington was the signal for loud groans and hisses.

Speeches were delivered by A. W. Thompson, who presided; E. T. East, as a representative of the A.R.U.; B. K. Collier, of the Pullman Company; and several other speakers. The meeting was a success. Several hundred spectators and strikers were at the depot, who shouted "scab" to the engineer and conductor, but made no further trouble. The train pulled out for Barstow without further incident. Soldiers will guard the train as far as Albuquerque, where they will be relieved by another detachment.

BALDWIN'S STATEMENT CRITICIZED.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—There is a strong disposition manifest among the officers of the militia to criticize the statement which Marshal Baldwin made in today's papers in a very important point relative to the recent movement of troops in Sacramento. The Marshal says in that statement that his order to cease operations was not given until he had been informed that there was a strong feeling of dissatisfaction among the troops.

Gen. Dimond directly contradicts this, saying that there was no such feeling of dissatisfaction until after the Marshal rescinded his original order. "The truth of the matter is that he made—fools of all of us," he said. "The general, in a manner that indicated a feeling something stronger than the words implied."

RECLAIMING THE ARMS.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The arms belonging to the National Guard, which were loaned to the High School Cadets some time ago, were reclaimed on Friday evening, and were removed to the army magazine. The arms were reclaimed because it was feared that they would fall into the hands of the workmen who are being organized for service in Sacramento, if they were permitted to remain at the school.

AT SACRAMENTO.
SACRAMENTO, July 7.—The strikers held a meeting at Federation Hall this morning. Chairman Knox of the Committee on Mediation addressed the strikers and counseled them not to resort to violence. His encouraging words that the "battle was already won," were received with deafening cheers. It would seem that the strikers have concluded to take Marshal Baldwin's advice and remain at the company's property. Today less than half a dozen men are at the depot, and but

for several trains standing on the tracks. The strikers are being held at Sacramento this evening until tomorrow morning. With the exception of seven men, all the members of Co. G, Third Infantry, of San Francisco, have pleaded guilty to disobedience. It is thought they will be let off with a severe reprimand.

THE DISOBEDIENT TROOPS.
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SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The only new feature of the railroad situation in California tonight is the raising of the blockade at Los Angeles, where local trains began running this morning. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads and from which point an overland was dispatched east on the Santa Fe route.

In Northern California, the blockade is more complete tonight than it has been at any time since the inception of a trouble. Out of Oakland or San Francisco not a train is running, riotous demonstrations at San Jose having tied up even the coast division of the Southern Pacific and made it useless for the company to dispatch trains from this city. The two companies of State militia have made no effort to overcome the strikers at San Jose.

At Sacramento there has been no further trouble, neither the United States Marshal nor the State militia having made any effort since the riots of Wednesday to assist the company in moving trains. The Southern Pacific managers have apparently thrown up the sponge until some settlement of the trouble shall be arrived at in the East. The strikers are armed as determined as ever. Many of them are heavily armed with Winchester shotguns and are prepared to resist any effort to move train traffic. The strikers have established a soup kitchen near the depot. They are also soliciting the people of Sacramento for funds for the support of the more needy families. Money and provisions have been generously donated.

An afternoon paper here states that the labor organizations of San Francisco are quietly organizing militia companies and arranging to assist the strikers in the event of a conflict here or in Oakland. Gen. Dimond said tonight that the militia now on duty at Sacramento to assist the company in moving trains are not to be used for the present. As soon as the government at Washington has decided upon definite action, Gov. Markham will issue definite orders for the militia.

MASS-MEETINGS.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Mass-meetings held last evening in this city and Oakland endorsed the strikers. The assembly in this city was a notable gathering. Metropolitan Temple was jammed, and thousands, unable to obtain admission, crowded an overflowed street. The air. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Corporate monopoly was recognized as a common enemy and every point against the Pullman Company was made. The President and his advisers were scored, and every mention of the name of C. F. Huntington was the signal for loud groans and hisses.

Speeches were delivered by A. W. Thompson, who presided; E. T. East, as a representative of the A.R.U.; B. K. Collier, of the Pullman Company; and several other speakers. The meeting was a success. Several hundred spectators and strikers were at the depot, who shouted "scab" to the engineer and conductor, but made no further trouble. The train pulled out for Barstow without further incident. Soldiers will guard the train as far as Albuquerque, where they will be relieved by another detachment.

BALDWIN'S STATEMENT CRITICIZED.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—There is a strong disposition manifest among the officers of the militia to criticize the statement which Marshal Baldwin made in today's papers in a very important point relative to the recent movement of troops in Sacramento. The Marshal says in that statement that his order to cease operations was not given until he had been informed that there was a strong feeling of dissatisfaction among the troops.

Gen. Dimond directly contradicts this, saying that there was no such feeling of dissatisfaction until after the Marshal rescinded his original order. "The truth of the matter is that he made—fools of all of us," he said. "The general, in a manner that indicated a feeling something stronger than the words implied."

RECLAIMING THE ARMS.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The arms belonging to the National Guard, which were loaned to the High School Cadets some time ago, were reclaimed on Friday evening, and were removed to the army magazine. The arms were reclaimed because it was feared that they would fall into the hands of the workmen who are being organized for service in Sacramento, if they were permitted to remain at the school.

AT SACRAMENTO.
SACRAMENTO, July 7.—The strikers held a meeting at Federation Hall this morning. Chairman Knox of the Committee on Mediation addressed the strikers and counseled them not to resort to violence. His encouraging words that the "battle was already won," were received with deafening cheers. It would seem that the strikers have concluded to take Marshal Baldwin's advice and remain at the company's property. Today less than half a dozen men are at the depot, and but

thrown in jail. With but few exceptions the strikers are being held at Sacramento this evening until tomorrow morning. With the exception of seven men, all the members of Co. G, Third Infantry, of San Francisco, have pleaded guilty to disobedience. It is thought they will be let off with a severe reprimand.

THE LOCAL SITUATION

The Improvement Continues All Along the Line.

The Local Service Re-established on the Southern Pacific—An Overland Gets Out Over the Santa Fe.

The improvement in the strike situation continues to improve, and yesterday the Southern Pacific got its entire local service in operation. In fact, at Arcade Depot there was but little evidence of a strike, and from now on everything promises to run in its regular channels. The Santa Fe got out its overland, which left in charge of a guard of United States regulars and deputy marshals, meeting with no detention. A number of local trains also got out and by today it is expected that the full local service will be re-established.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.
All Local Trains Moving—A Busy Day at the Arcade.
Local trains to and from Santa Ana, San Pedro, Santa Monica, Crafon, Redlands, and intermediate points were running over the line of the Southern Pacific yesterday. Ten trains went out, and six trains arrived at the Arcade Depot, as against two to go out and two to arrive the day before. Seven regular crews, except that new firemen took the places of the regular men, who are for the most part among the strikers, are discharging their usual duties, as against only three the day before. Today the full complement of local trains operated by the Southern Pacific at this city. Three more trains will resume their duties today, or a total of ten in all. The officials say further that there will be plenty of men to run more trains when they get ready to start them.

You can now go by rail from this city to any of the towns included above, leaving the Arcade Depot on schedule time, and feeling at ease in your destination as though the great railroad strike of 1894 had never occurred. Further, you can have the satisfaction of knowing that the men to whom you have entrusted your own life are old, experienced railroad men, that almost all of them are members of one or other of the various older and more conservative railway orders, and that they are as intelligent and disinterested as any of the men who you will find anywhere.

ArCADE Depot were their customary business-like all day. There was no crowd nor demonstration of any kind, but just the usual number of passengers arriving and departing; a few loungers attracted by the novelty of moving trains, and clanging bells, and the soldiers in camp in the depot yard. The ticket office window was open all day, and the dulcet tones of the depot music were heard. The departure of trains from time to time.

The San Pedro train was the first to pull out at 9:30 o'clock, in charge of Conductor Williams and Engineer Thomas. The train consisted of one locomotive and tender, three baggage and express cars, two day coaches, one second-class sleeper and one Pullman dining car. The train was loaded with passengers, and the Pullman dining car was full. The train was loaded with passengers, and the Pullman dining car was full.

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most of them young men, joined the new order.

To a query as to the number of free men who can be depended upon to work, Master Mechanic Shedy said that there are many great many free men ready to go to work. The indications are that as long as it is only the

ANTI-STRIKE.

The True Trend of Public Sentiment.

Popular Condemnation of the Attempted Despotism.

Many Strong Letters from Good and Courageous Citizens.

All Phases of the Unprovoked Strike and the Lawless Boycott Discussed—A General Demand for the Enforcement of Law.

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—(To the Editor of the Times.) "And they shall teach the people the difference between the holy and the profane, and cause them to discern between the clean and the unclean." In meekness instructing them that oppose themselves, if God peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth.

The men who stand in the pulpits of our city today are men of large opportunity and immense responsibility. As teachers, the place they occupy is a peculiarly happy and fortunate one, inasmuch as men and women go to church for the express purpose of learning what they do not already know, and from those whom they believe qualified to instruct them.

Ministers have recognized moral duties in distinction from religious duties. Our great Pattern set a laudable example in that he attended to even the physical necessities of a man before trying to convert him. Indeed, most of Christ's service on earth was for the relief of physical distress and mental darkness, for a hungry man or an ignorant man is illly prepared to receive the things of the Spirit. He was essentially a teacher. "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins." "Stand, stand in the temple all the words of this life."

Today men and women are restless. They are not satisfied with themselves or with their opinions. They have heard and positive assertions without foundation in reason or even thought. At heart they are doubtful as to the correctness of their opinions, and they are doubtful as long as the issue of the present deplorable strike is uncertain. Most men need tangible evidence—or what passes for evidence with the masses—that they are straight before they are able to have faith in themselves; and which ever way this strike terminates men will receive from the masses a lesson to prove themselves right in their convictions.

Now—only now, is your opportunity to convert them from mental darkness. After the strike is settled, we will be too late to reach and influence the mind of the people as a body. Now the people are sensitive to mobilizing influences.

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I also will reject thee, and thou shalt be no priest unto me." Speak to the people today without fear or favor. Show them that they are being controlled by sentiment rather than principle in that they sympathize with those who set at defiance law and order and bring into unexampled shame upon the dear old flag.

Show them how utterly un-American—how utterly and entirely opposed to the principles of our national Constitution—the shameful boycotting is. It is most pertinent fact that our great national anniversary passed without due observance, except in isolated instances. "Obey the law," the cry of the heart the mouth speaketh. This boycott is an imported thing. It is not the product of home manufacture. It has not been evolved from the principles of our government. Shame and disgrace lay heavily upon the hearts and stopped the mouths of our open-hearted, sincere, patriotic people.

The whole world is looking upon us. Every people under the broad heavens is with us. What we do will be repeated from the rising to the setting of the sun.

F. B.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) July 7, 1894.—(To the Editor of the Times.) It has been suggested that a committee, composed of representative business men of this city, proceed to San Francisco, to the office of the Southern Pacific Company, located in the hope that the great strike on that road might be settled through their influence. "What is there to arbitrate?" the strikers refuse to operate trains unless the company will take of the Pullmans, but has the railway any right to demand that? We have heard none. Why, then, should one party, who has no interest in the controversy between Mr. Pullman and his employees, attempt to arbitrate? Manifestly it would be the height of folly on the part of the railway company to yield to no unjust and so silly demand. The railway is not a party to the controversy, and it is very strange, indeed, that so many, otherwise intelligent, persons have not tumbled to this fact.

Again, let us consider the prime cause of the trouble, and see whether the policy of arbitration should be pursued in the case of Mr. Pullman. The Pullman Company, by this time, pretty well acquainted with the original dispute, but we will state it briefly again. In a nutshell, it is this: The Pullman Company reduced the wages of its employees (no matter what reason, that was the company's own business); they refused to work at a reduced wage; the Pullman Company refused to submit the matter to arbitration. Mr. Pullman simply said that he had nothing to arbitrate, and that if the men did not work for him, he would no longer be willing to pay the present wages to manufacture sleeping cars.

Now the manufacturer cannot be compelled to carry on his business against his will, or to pay any higher wages for service than he sees fit. But that is precisely what "Debs & Co." are trying to force him to do—to force the Pullman Company to the railway to accept of any wages, just as it is possible to imagine. No one will deny that the strikers have a perfect right to quit work whenever they choose. But Mr. Pullman has just as good right to close his establishment when he chooses. Labor should be granted all the rights and privileges that capital has, but no more. The strikers say that they are willing to arbitrate, but what in the name of common sense is there to arbitrate? Arbitration is a peaceful thing when there is any question to arbitrate, but "Debs & Co." in ordering the present boycott against Mr. Pullman and threatening to tie up every industry in the country unless its mandate is obeyed, is as unjust as the strike itself, and it is especially gratifying, during the present crisis, to note the many stand taken by the Times in this matter. Ever since the strike began it has maintained a brave, fearless and dignified attitude, and one which will commend itself to every law-abiding and patriotic citizen.

C. C. TITCOMB.

Against Anarchistic Tendencies.

LOS ANGELES, July 6, 1894.—(To the Editor of the Times.) Your firm and brave stand in favor of law and good order, and against the anarchistic tendencies of the times has earned for your valuable paper the praise of all law-abiding citizens. How unthankful, then, is our paper that does not take such a stand at this time.

It seems to me that much of this strike business in which men follow an unthankful leader is due to a want of moral pluck. It is easy to run with a crowd; to stand fast and think for one's self while so many around us are with the running flock takes courage.

Our railroad engineers and firemen are men of intelligence and bravery. Let us hope that they will not fear to think and act against this mob-tending strike.

CITIZEN.

Are the Soldiers a Disgrace?

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—(To the Editor of the Times.) I quote from the editorial page of Evening Express of Friday last: "There are lots of people who are contemptible who are not in contempt of court."

This seems to me to be peculiarly applicable to the author of a column of some of the editorial twaddle in that and other recent issues of that paper. For instance, from a lengthy and venomous editorial, headed "Ruled by Prejudice," I clip the following:

"And The Times alone of all the newspapers in the city has applauded when the Federal troops came here, though it knew, as well as any other citizen of Los Angeles, that they were not needed, and that it would have been better for the reputation of the community if they had not come."

Now, what possible reflection upon our city, or upon our people can the presence of these soldiers be? Thirty years ago, in times scarcely more turbulent than now, the presence of United States soldiers was sought after, and they were most heartily welcomed by all, save their enemies. A feeling of safety and security always followed their advent, and the idea that they brought shame or reproach to the community was a thing unheard of.

While nearly all the rest of our distracted country is being torn up by anarchy and strife, while lives and property are recklessly destroyed, and no one lies down at night without a dread of what the morning may bring forth, Los Angeles is strong and peaceful, and a city of the size and no feeling of unrest or insecurity exists. Can it be that this is due to the fact that we have soldiers or that the boys in blue are in our midst? I do not say that this is not the fact, but certain it is the condition exists, and we have every reason to be grateful to the soldiers who are in our midst.

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Where is it "at" so to speak. And how long has it been since a man would have risked his life almost who dared to rise at the government? The man who bore aloft in the fluttering breeze the Star-spangled Banner, beneath whose ample folds he had a right to at least respectful silence instead of being the target of a crowd of silly (so-called) "sympathizers?" One Gen. Dix, at New Orleans, made himself famous by one single remark: "If any man pulls down the flag, shoot him on the spot," and yet a soldier who came to Los Angeles bearing the same flag has to submit to hisses, shouts and jeers.

After all it is well, perhaps, that we "outsiders" can have the pleasure of "looking on" awhile at the contest, for as an old Californian I quite well recall the fact that these same people who are now heaping curses on the railroad are the same men who always voted the railroad ticket to the detriment of the best welfare of the country in the interests of their companies, and I will bet you a hat that this same crowd will again vote the railroad ticket at the next election and so on to the end. They have voted railroad tickets so long that the monopolies and corporations have controlled the bench, the bar and the legislative branches of all the States, and they have become so grown rich and unyielding, and it seems to be a sort of family quarrel—and you know about the "old woman and the bear."

INDEX.

Beware of Outraged Liberty's Strong Arm!

PASADENA, July 7, 1894.—(To the Editor of the Times.) I have read the letter column of the Times with great interest since the great strike, and heartily approve of the stand the paper takes, and also the suggestion to wear red, white and blue in a conspicuous place. I was born and brought up in Rhode Island, and I love the Stars and Stripes, and to fight for them, if necessary, and any attempt to coerce the government by force is to my mind, an attempt to overthrow the liberties of the people. The great forbearance hitherto shown the strikers by the majority of the American people is due, not to sympathy with them or fear of them, but to a hatred of anarchy, and, which must necessarily take place if they attempt to enforce the law themselves or give aid in its enforcement. Their position is very similar to that of the Unionists before the war; putting up with repeated insults to the Stars and Stripes, and then at last rising as one man, when forbearance ceased to be a virtue. The true and apostolic of popular approval swings back to place again, as swing it will, from its mad way of unreason, the unjust and un-American boycott under the leadership of the paper, who only seek their own aggrandizement and notoriety; leaders who are often very recent citizens of this country. Let the strikers beware how far they go in their lawlessness, or the strong arm of Liberty will be raised against them.

HAROLD S. CHANNING.

"Prudence, Moderation and Obedience to the Law."

LOS ANGELES, July 7, 1894.—(To the Editor of the Times.) At this time, when you are subjected to a series of petty annoyances owing to the strike, I am glad to uphold the dignity of law and order. I must congratulate you upon your attitude during the present trouble, and express my admiration of your editorials bearing upon the subject.

The Times, in counseling prudence, moderation and obedience to law, is really the laboring man's best friend, could he but see it. Allow me also to express my admiration of the cartoons you have published upon the subject. They are strong and to the point, and convey an impression that it would be impossible to communicate in any other way. While not fully agreeing with the Times in all political matters, I read it as the representative newspaper of Southern California, and admire its fearless and independent stand in all matters of public interest. I believe the sober, thoughtful, law-abiding citizen thoroughly indorse your position and action at the present crisis.

Respectfully, A LOVER OF LAW.

Law Will Yet Reign Supreme.

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—(To the Editor of the Times.) From the utterances now being heard through the newspapers and by voice, it is noticeable that the sensible and true Americans are beginning to arouse themselves. And it is indeed time! But it is sad to see how ready the newspapers, steamfitters and other labor unions indorse the strike. I have noticed the same thing done in other strikes, and it did not seem to matter to the newspapers how unjust and unfair strikes were. They indorse them anyway. If once and awhile they would condemn a strike, one would begin to believe that they were brains to think for themselves. Otherwise they will soon be like a lot of religious fanatics, who blindly follow the dictates of their priests and are ready to sacrifice. But no matter how much principle is destroyed, nor how many lives are lost, law will yet reign supreme. It has been the history of such struggles right along. And we hope that Debs and his conspirators will be brought to the bar of justice. The treasonable utterances of Debs, Knox and others of their stamp must be put down. The man like Knox dictating to the Governor of this State how he shall come to Sacramento! The Governor should go there as he pleases, and not as a puppet to a battery and regiment to force his way.

And I have noticed in many a fight that such men as Knox take good care to get out of the way of danger, when it comes to the struggle. I noticed some of the newspapers talk of arbitration. What in the name of common sense is there to arbitrate? Why was there not an attempt to arbitrate before the strike was ordered by Debs? Simply because this strike was wanted by the latter and other labor leaders, and they were sure of their support as follows: "The members of Sovereign for a long time past, and I am not surprised to see the attitude that demagogues is now assuming. The members of Sovereign are always harping that capital is striving to enslave them. It strikes me that they are greater slaves to trades unionism, and that the latter is a taskmaster that exacts much more and pays not a farthing. The great give much employment and pays right along, and can be controlled intelligently if the people so desire. The courts and the ballot-box can be used to that end, without danger to life or property."

I notice that people do not say much when property is destroyed. They say: "Oh, it comes of the railroad companies; they can stand it. So said the people of Pittsburgh in 1877. But they found the country had to pay it, and they are still paying off the terrible loss. When the people throughout the country begin to realize that these riot losses must be borne by the counties in which they occur, they will be so ready to extend their sympathy unthinkingly to the senseless strikes, that almost invariably end in disorder, and loss of property and life. Let us have some sense as well as sense."

JOSEPH JENNINGS.

Visionary Ideas.

SANTA MONICA, July 6, 1894.—(To the Editor of the Times.) Here are two important matters for the good of all, and which, if they are not prevented, will prevent the government from taking hold of railroads or other businesses.

A great agent in preventing strikes would be for all large concerns to hire their employees by the period of a year, or more, or somewhat less, and have many terms of expiration of periods. Thus the "talking" delegates could not get their work in, as employee as well as employer would have to complete their contracts or be subjected to such punishment as the law prescribed. Besides, it is only proper that the workman devoting all his time to the employer should be engaged for a considerable time, and then be given notice long enough to enable him to find his way out, if his services are not longer wanted. To give him a chance to get other employment without being idle.

A great many people who wish harmony in clearing for putting railroads in the hands of the government. They are so anxious they do not look beyond and see the ultimate bad results of putting any more business, where many men are employed, under the control of the government. The number of government employees would become so great and they would vote so solidly, that those who provided for them would have no voice in the matter of course this could be obviated, but not in accord with the best form of government. Men might be given life employment, i.e., during good behavior, and competency; or while in office they could be disfranchised.

Respectfully, W. S. DICK.

Organized Lawlessness.

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—(To the Editor of the Times.) Let me say that all who write in the Times agree that this strike is wrong. I understand from the Times that it holds all strikes to be wrong, which is true, because a factory or a railroad, and every kind of work that strikes are aimed at, the public are interested in, and suffer more or less with them; but in most of the strikes the harm comes mainly on people whom the strikers say they don't want to hurt. Now, it must be pretty well known that strikes are wars—that means death and destruction. Almost every strike amounts to war, and some of them come to more than a war. For years we have had a war of most all the time with miners and railroads, and everybody has to suffer. Now, they don't hurt Mr. Pullman much, nor the railroads so much as they do, and if it is compromised now, it would only put off the evil day, for it will come up again, sure. The men don't know it, but it is in plain sight—anarchy! Anarchy! It won't need much violence if the disturbance is taken hold of badly. Congress can restrain the labor unions from acts of violence and lawlessness. That will do the business. Strikes cannot be prevented save by doing this. If men are organized for it, they can strike, and they will. They always have, in fact, the strike they're for. See how lawless men (railroad men are so) put everything into one man's hands, so he's able to make them or no, do things they know to be wrong. See what this Debs has done.

L. THROOP.

The Pendulum Will Swing Back to Place.

SANTA MONICA, July 7.—(To the Editor of the Times.) The impregnable position of the Times in the present crisis is the admiration of all men who appreciate the worth of moral courage. No vindication is needed, and no defense. The true and apostolic of popular approval swings back to place again, as swing it will, from its mad way of unreason, the unjust and un-American boycott under the leadership of the paper, who only seek their own aggrandizement and notoriety; leaders who are often very recent citizens of this country. Let the strikers beware how far they go in their lawlessness, or the strong arm of Liberty will be raised against them.

FRED H. TAFT.

Brief and Pointed.

FULLERTON (Cal.) July 7.—(By Telegram to the Editor of the Times.) Thanks for your fearless, patriotic stand taken against the tyrannical conspirators, rioters and strikers.

P. A. SCHUMACHER.

RATES FIXED.

The Railway Companies Agree Upon the Fare

Commander Sam Kutz of the G.A.R. Association has received the following communication from the passenger agents of the Southern Pacific and Southern California Railway companies regarding rates to be charged those who attend the Santa Monica encampment:

"The roads represented by the undersigned will make a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip from all points in Southern California (except from Los Angeles) to Santa Monica, and return, on account of this encampment. The round-trip rate from Los Angeles to Santa Monica being equivalent to the one-third, the necessity for making the rate from Los Angeles does not exist. All parties attending this meeting will be sold tickets from starting point (except Los Angeles) to Santa Monica at the regular fare, and our agents at the time of purchase will give them a receipt on the regular printed form furnished from the passenger department, showing that the reduced fare will be going to the meeting, and when these receipts are stamped by James B. Summons, quartermaster, at Santa Monica, and presented to the ticket agent at that point, return tickets will be sold at one-third the one-way rate, giving the passenger the benefit of the one and one-third fares for the round trip. Return tickets will be further reduced to one-half the regular fare of selling agent from July 22 to August 2 inclusive. These certificates will not be honored for return passage at the reduced rate if presented to the ticket agent at Santa Monica later than August 4. Return tickets will be limited to continuous passage and good on day of issue only.

"The undersigned in connection with the most important of the meeting, and upon the members, the importance of demanding receipts of the agent at the time they purchase their going tickets, and have same stamped by the quartermaster at Santa Monica. Unless these rules are followed, it will be impossible for parties to get the reduced rate returning. From the time of purchase of the going ticket, the Santa Monica, regular round-trip tickets will be sold. The usual camp equipment will be carried free in baggage cars at owner's risk."

Shot Himself.

Jules Durfeille, residing at No. 985 Yale street, committed suicide Friday by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Durfeille was a partner in the liquor business of J. V. Alameda, a corner of Commercial and Alameda streets. No cause has been assigned for the act. Mr. Durfeille had been married about a year, and his marital life was a very unhappy one. The coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Died of His Wound.

Peter Peterson, a fisherman about 40 years of age, living near San Pedro, who was shot a few days ago by a youth who had escaped from the Whittier Reform School, died of his wounds yesterday day as a result of the wound, which was over the heart. Coroner Cates was notified and an inquest will probably be held tomorrow.

H. HASKELL.

Statement in His Behalf by a Committee of the First Baptist Church.

The committee of twelve appointed by the First Baptist Church, at Mr. Haskell's request, to investigate the charges made against him in our paper of June 1, are convinced from the evidence, the most thorough and exhaustive investigation that Mr. Haskell has not been guilty of any criminal act or intention whatever.

This committee has taken sufficient time to only thoroughly and carefully investigate the charges made, but also to look into his previous record, and have obtained abundant evidence on this point, covering a period of fifteen years prior to his coming to Los Angeles. Statements of acquaintances of long standing, letters from his former pastor, church acquaintances, business associates and employees who have known him intimately in his home and business life for many years, without an exception, bear testimony to his good name.

The only cause which, in our judgment, can be justly laid to his charge is that of thoughtless indiscretion. (Signed) D. B. Foster, pastor; W. F. Jacobs, clerk of committee; Melville Dwyer, D. K. Edwards, Richard Green, C. O. Adams, John Lowe, C. H. Barker, Charles H. Brown, I. S. Johnson, Samuel S. Chase, C. C. Boynton, E. Howard.

REDUCED RATES

FOR THE SUMMER AT

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The Most Perfect Hotel in America.

ITS ATTRACTIONS Are always fresh, pleasing and enjoyable. Driving, Horseback Exercise, Hunting, Fishing, Lawn Tennis, Boating, Swimming, etc.

ITS CLIMATE Is the finest, most equable and a soft, mild and perfectly dry atmosphere, entirely free from mists which visit the northern coast.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS There find an ideal of health, pleasure and comfort. Modern in every detail. Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Round trip ticket and week's board \$2.

Coronado Agency, 129 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.

Dr. Wong's SANITARIUM!



Four years ago my daughter, Virginia Bell, was treated by Dr. Wong for what physicians called a nervous and hysterical condition. Dr. Wong's diagnosis was that she was afflicted with one of the most serious forms of nervous disease. His medicine effected a permanent cure in seven months' time. Two years ago my grandson became blind in one eye. Dr. Wong restored his sight in three weeks' time.

A. LASSWELL, Savannah, Cal.

After I had been treated eleven years by six different doctors for consumption, and they had stated that I couldn't live two months, I took Dr. Wong's medicine and was cured in seven months. I enjoy excellent health and weigh 170 pounds.

MRS. M. AVELLA, 1612 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES weekly cured without the use of poisons. Four thousand cures. Ten years in Los Angeles.

DR. WONG, 713 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

Yamato Japanese Art Store

Has received 100 pieces of SCREENS FROM JAPAN and offer them at WHOLESALE PRICES. 4-fold Paper Painted Screen from \$2.50 upward. 40 S. Spring St.

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No. 3 Market St., Piano, Furniture and Safe moving. Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 187.

C. F. Heinzenman, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, NORTH MAIN ST., Lanfranco Building. Telephone 60. Los Angeles, Cal.

A SINGER SPOILED.

King Oscar of Sweden Would Have Made a Fortune on the Stage.

(London Truth.) King Oscar, out of patience with the long and fearfully cold Swedish winter has gone to sun himself on the Riviera. He is an accomplished tenor, and was in his young days one of the first in Europe. Before he succeeded his brother he was the idol of Stockholm society, in which he then mixed a good deal. He was fond of singing at private concerts, at the houses of his friends, and, indeed, a "raut" have been his habit, to earn a livelihood, supplied the void caused by the retirement of Mario from the operatic stage.

The tall, lithe, graceful and manly figure of the King was everything the stage required for a tenor. A more strikingly handsome or prepossessing face could not be imagined. The singer was at once black as night and bright as day, the features of a noble aquatic cast and the countenance beamed with affability. He occupied being a dilettante, and he served in the navy, and not as a prince, but as an ordinary officer, except in respect of pay, he not being allowed, because of royal status, any salary. In coming to the throne he gave up music, except the innermost home circle, to attend to the serious and the parade duties of kingship.

His amiable, tactful and courteous manner render personal intercourse with him delightful to his subjects—even in Norway where he is bound to live at least six weeks a year. Prince Eugene, the second of the other three sons, inherits his grace of manner and the taste for pictorial art of the late King Charles. Oscar is a charming writer. I was shown in Sweden, elegantly-turned little notes which he wrote in former days to different friends. Queen Josephine, his mother, treasured his letters written from abroad when he was a young naval officer. I believe she had them printed for private circulation.

The article on Charles XII, which appeared last year in a London magazine, and was supposed to have been specially contributed to it by the King, was written more than twelve years ago, and published by the royal author. In summer, when the Norwegian season is over, the Queen goes to Ulricksdal and the King to Drottningholm. She lives on the ground floor, in the rooms used by the crown Princess of Denmark and her mother. The King drives over to see her every Sunday and lunches with her.

An Easy Process.

[New York Times.] The skeleton of a small animal, such as a mouse or lizard, is not repulsive, and many boys would like to have one for their room; but few would care to dissect the thing, even if they knew how. You have no need to do that, and yet you can have a skeleton beautifully cleaned and the bones polished more perfectly than any human being could do it. The next time you catch a mouse in the trap, do not give it to the cat, but bury it in the back garden close to an anthill, and in a few weeks, a few days, perhaps, if the ants are large and there are many of them, you will have as fine a specimen of any museum could show.

The area of the Yellowstone Park is 3575 square miles.

DEATH RECORD.

LANGMUIR—At her home, La Crescenta, Cal. Mary Langmuir, beloved wife of Murray Langmuir, aged 24 years 2 months. Cause of funeral later.

THOMAS—At Syracuse Flats, San Gabriel Canyon, Thursday, July 6, James A. Thomas, formerly of Los Angeles, Cal., aged 34 years 6 months 15 days. Funeral from family residence, Glendora, Cal., at 2 p.m., Sunday, July 8.

THE BOOK OF THE BUILDERS

Is the only authentic history of the Fair, and is written by the men who designed, built and operated it.



To comprehend the full significance of the World's Columbian Exposition, we have to go back for half a century and try to realize the conditions and environment of that time.

It was the year 1842. The Antarctic Continent had just been discovered and its existence announced to the world. Within half a dozen years the states of Arkansas and Michigan had been admitted to the Union. The question of the Northeastern boundary between the United States and Canada in the State of Maine was agitating the public mind. Some years were yet to elapse before the first cloud should rise on the Southwestern border, which was to terminate in the Mexican war; and California and Utah, New Mexico and Arizona were still Mexican provinces.

At the seat of government in Washington, the grandfather of President Benjamin Harrison had just completed his brief term as President of the United States. The Seminole War was under way; Fremont was exploring the Rocky Mountains; and the present Prince of Wales had attained the age of one year.

The telegraph was not yet in use. It was only twelve years before that Peter Cooper had sent over the rails the first locomotive driven by steam in this country. The railroad was to that time what the telephone and phonograph are to our time—new, strange and mysterious inventions, at which men looked in wonder and amazement.

The entire State of Ohio contained only 31 miles of railroad; but for every mile of railroad it had a score of miles of canal, and the slow canal-boat was virtually the fast railroad train of that time.

Two or three hundred miles to the westward over the prairie, remote and inaccessible, cut off from all communication with the outside world except by the slowest of slow transportation, stood a little settlement of fewer than 5,000 inhabitants, struggling to establish itself on the borders of that wild western wilderness, where the Indian and the buffalo roamed in undisturbed possession. It is hard to conceive of Chicago as it existed then.

Only fifty years later the World's Columbian Exposition was held on this same spot. The struggling settlement had grown into the great metropolis, with a population of over one million. The Exposition was simply the unwritten history of these fifty years; the "Book of the Builders" is the living Chronicle of that history.

It is a book which no one can read without feelings of pride and enthusiasm for the "Land of the Free." To read this great book is to place your finger on the pulse of American Progress for the last half century; to grasp its every movement; to know the development of the Sciences, Arts and Crafts; to record each new invention, every research and discovery, in that time.

It is impossible that such a book should fail to lift you up to a higher and richer conception of modern life. To secure this most important work of the year ought to be your first thought and care. The method is simple; the price is insignificant.

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Call on or address,

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FOR SALE

right Emerson piano, French
at actual factory cost, FIS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A F

for ch. HAGAN, PEREZ
123 W. Third st.
FOR SALE-OFFICE DESK
\$135 for \$40; looks and is as
owner leaving State. F., 1
WAY.
FOR SALE-ATTENTION HO
50 choice orange-tree butts,
B. DUNCAN, 145 S. Broad.
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singers at low prices; ele
stock. 686 MONTREAL ST.
FOR SALE - CHEAP, GOOD
wagon and harness. Call bo
148 W. 30TH.

FOR SALE—\$85; CHICKER
piano; cost \$50; also one
S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—LARGE GASOLINE
nearly new; take Pico car
AVE.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE,
for rent. Apply at 553 S. B.

FOR SALE—CHEAP. A
pump and 30 feet pipe. 1850

FOR SALE—TENT, 12x14
calif. cheap. 105 N. BROAD

FOR SALE—INCUBATOR AND
eggs. Apply 153 WEST

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY. A
PEDRO ST.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE — \$12,000. vacant lot, close in or improve beautiful 9-acre fruit ranch, room, modern-built house; located on the clean side of Coahuila, and one of the prettiest in the county; price \$12,000; exchange **NO. 1** & **EMUTH**.

FOR EXCHANGE — \$500; A residence in west part of the \$5500; will take house and lot and \$2000 cash. **NOLAN & Second.**

FOR EXCHANGE — \$8000; 2 2-story residences, only a few steps from the center of business, this a few steps from Temple street continually; price \$8000; can run indefinitely; will take any good, clear property in county; here is a chance. **SMITH, 228 W. Second.**

FOR EXCHANGE — \$18,000; Property, a well-established man-

FOR EXCHANGE—\$10,000; FURNITURE, or unimproved city property with beautiful grounds, and located at Pasadena; price \$10,000; owner will accept insurance; owner will accept property here. **NOLAN & SMITH.** Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$4000; BUSINESS, in this city; good store, good living rooms above; good of any kind of business; price \$4000; owner will accept insurance; will trade equitably. **NOLAN & SMITH.** Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$8000: A cottage residence and 4-room cottage, 157, centrally located, and for cash at \$8000; will exchange for fruit ranch, about same value. **SMITH, 228 W. Second.**

FOR EXCHANGE—\$12,000: A city property, one of the best and most productive 15-acre tracts in this county, located 2 1/2 miles northwest of Pasadena; price of incumbrance. **NOLAN, 228 W. Second.**

FOR EXCHANGE—\$15,000: For city property, a highly-improved, productive 16-acre and decid-

duard, with good water rights.
dams: price \$15,000, clear of
NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W.
FOR EXCHANGE—\$7000: A
property, a highly-improved
and alfalfa ranch, about 3
this city; good house and
NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W.
FOR EXCHANGE—\$6000: A
of income business property,
valued at \$6000; will take in
ranch near Anaheim. NOLAN
328 W. Second.
FOR EXCHANGE—\$5000: GO
general merchandise in good
and a well-established trade

FOR EXCHANGE - UNDER
acres fine land and plenty
same, near San Diego; hotel
making money; also 2 re
and other buildings; meat
\$100 per month; blacksmith
office, making money; orchard
of hay, 75 beef cattle, 25 co
15 head of horses and a
wagons, carriages and imp
place; land will grow al
Southern California, and is
soil to be found; this plac
maker; price \$40,000, clear

MEEKINS & SHERWOOD,
way.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1500; 10 A-
land, within 3 miles of Asu-
bearing fruits, good water
piped on land; will trade
or house.

\$4000—40 acres finest land
1½ miles from Anaheim; good
want house or good lots in
2 fine properties on best
lines, in East Los Angeles
cumbered, for other clear
A splendid family house,
for bicycle or other persons

FOR EXCHANGE - LOVE
Pasadena; modern house of
stable; lot 85x263; lawn, sh-
choice location; price \$9000
acres near city with good
about \$4000 or \$5000, balance
of real estate, bonds, stocks
securities. F. J. GILLMORE
st.

FOR EXCHANGE - WILL GI
fine 3-year-old orange grove
year-old seedling nursery.
cumbrance, in best location
exchange for city property

FOR EXCHANGE—\$-ACRE, Washington navel orange grove, Ontario, for improved property in this city, or Southern California; \$5000. ARD, 123 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1800: Good room house in south part between Main and Grand ave. \$50 mortgage; will trade vacant lots. NOLAN & SON, Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$3000; 8-room house with bath, pantry, with closets. bath, pantry,

FOR EXCHANGE - \$5000;
basement business building;
Temple st., clear; want we
ranch of equal value, close
COCK, 213 W. First.

FOR EXCHANGE-A CHOICE
in prunes; 1 inch of water to
barn and hedge; 2 1/2 miles
for city or Eastern property;
SON, 315 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE-4 NICE
corner, close in, rented, pe

FOR EXCHANGE—NICE 10 acre and berry ranch with house on Redondo Railroad, for house in city; \$2500. MING & BARNES, Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—I WANT house and will assume small investment give in exchange cottages in location, close in. OWNER.

FOR EXCHANGE -- WANT improved place near the city.

city. MING & BAYARD, 15
FOR EXCHANGE - A 5-A
 spot, all in full-bearing fr
 shim, for a house or lot i
 Apply 125 S. LOS ANGELES
FOR EXCHANGE - WE H
 good land in Riverside c
 trade for good horse and
 KNIGHT & CO., 252 S. B
FOR EXCHANGE-EQUITY
 improved Chicago property
 less or acceptable country
 dress H, box 73, TIMES O

W. Second; largest and best
in Los Angeles. Call if you
attention and good offers.

FOR EXCHANGE- EASTERN
for California; considerable
and will pay a cash dis-
AUSTIN, 136 S. Broadway

orders, and there is absolutely no possibility, in the present condition of affairs throughout the country, of getting any more orders for work at prices mea-

ured by the wages of May, 1893. Under such a scale the work would necessarily close down and the great majority of the employees be put in idleness, a contingency I am using my best efforts to avoid.

"To further benefit the people of Pullman and vicinity we concentrated all the work we could command at that point, by closing our Detroit shops entirely and laying off a large number of men at other repair shops, and gave to Pullman the repair of all cars that could be taken care of there."

"Also, for the further benefit of our people at Pullman, we have carried on a large system of internal improvements, having expended nearly \$160,000 at that point, in work which, under normal conditions, would have been spread over one or two years. The policy would be to continue work to as great an extent as possible, provided, of course, the Pullman men show a proper appreciation of the situation by doing whatever they can to help themselves to tide over the hard times, which are so seriously felt in every part of the country."

"There has been some complaint made about rents. As to this, I would say that the return to the company on the capital invested in the Pullman tenements for the last year and the year before was 8 1/2-100 per cent. There are hundreds of tenements in Pullman renting for from \$2 to \$3 per month, and the tenants are relieved from the usual expenses of exterior clean-

collected from employees for gas consumed is about \$2 a month. To ascertain the exact amount of water used by tenants,

separate from the amount consumed by the works, we have recently put in meters, by which we find that the water is consumed by the tenants. If paid for at the rate of 4 cents per 1000 gallons, in accordance with our original contract with the village of Hyde Park, would amount to about \$1000 a month, almost exactly the rate which we have charged the tenants. This company assuming the expense of pumping. At the increased rate the city is now charging us for water we are paying about \$500 a month in excess of the amount charged to the tenants. The present pay-rolls at Pullman amount to about \$7000 a day."

THE RENT QUESTION.

On the question of rents, while, as stated above, they make a manifestly inadequate return upon the investment, so that it is clear they are not, in fact, at an arbitrarily high figure, it may be added that it would not be possible in the business sense so to deal with them. The renting of the dwellings and employment of workmen at Pullman are in no way tied together. The dwellings are a separate and

Immediate adjacent towns of Kensington, Roseland and Gano. They are let alike to Pullman employees and to others in no way connected with the company and are

rent or own their homes in those adjacent towns. The average rental at Pullman is at the rate of \$3 per room per month. There are 1200 tenements of varying numbers of rooms, the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$3. In very many cases men with families pay a rent seemingly large for a workman, but which is in fact reduced in part and often wholly repaid by the sub-rents paid by single men as lodgers.

WHY THE SHOPS SHUT DOWN.

ON MAY 10, the day after the second conference above mentioned, work went on at Pullman as usual and the only incident of note was the signing by Mr. Wickes, assisted by Mr. Brown, the general manager of the company, of the promised formal investigation at Pullman of the shop complaints. A large meeting of employees had been held the night before at Kensington, which, as was understood by the company, accepted the necessity of the situation, preventing an increase of wages, but at a meeting of the local committee held during the night of May 10, a strike was decided upon, and, accordingly, the next day about twenty-five hundred employees quit, leaving about six hundred at work, of whom very few were skilled workmen. As it was found impracticable to keep the shops in operation with a force thus diminished and disorganized, the next day those remaining were necessarily laid off, and no work has since been done in the shops.

The pay-rolls at the time amounted to about \$7000 a day, and were reduced to \$5600 by the strike, so that during the period of a little more than six weeks which has elapsed the employees who quit and their work have deprived themselves and their comrades of earnings of more than \$200,000.

It is an element of the whole situation worthy of note that at the beginning of the strike the Pullman Savings Bank had

000, of which about nine-tenths belonged to employees at Pullman, and that this amount has since been reduced by the sum of \$32,000.

While deploring the possibility of annoyances to the public by the threats of irresponsible organizations to interrupt the orderly administration to the comfort of travelers on railway lines aggregating 125,000 miles in length, the Pullman Company can do no more than explain its situation to the public. It has two separate branches of business, essentially distinct from each other. One is to provide sleeping cars, which are delivered by it under contract to the various railway companies, to be run by them on their lines as a part of their trains for the carriage of their passengers, over the movements of which this company has no control. Contract arrangements provide for the making of all repairs to such cars by the railway companies using them—as to certain repairs absolutely, and as to all others upon the request of the Pullman Company, which ordinarily finds it most convenient to use its own manufacturing facilities to make such repairs. The other and a distinct branch of the business of the Pullman Company, is the manufacture of sleeping cars for the use of the above named railway companies, and the manufacture for sale to railway companies of

almost at a standstill throughout the United States. The business of manufacturing cars for sale gives employment to

about 70 per cent. of the shop employees. The manufacture of sleeping cars for use by railway companies under contract and which, under normal conditions, gives employment to about 15 per cent. of the shop employees, will not be resented by the company to an important extent for a very long time, for out of the provision made for the abnormal travel last year the company has now about 400 sleeping cars in store ready for use, but for which there is no need in the existing conditions of public travel.

It is now threatened by the American Railway Union that railway companies using Pullman sleeping cars shall be compelled to deprive their passengers of sleeping car accommodations unless the Pullman Company will agree to submit to arbitration the question as to whether or not it shall open its manufacturing works at Pullman and operate them under a scale of wages, which would cause a daily loss to it of one-fourth the wages paid.

A Former Employee's Statement.

"A former employee of the Pullman Com-

knowledge the employees of that company had more money per capita on deposit in savings banks than any other class of

men in a similar avocation in the country. Also that the men were not compelled to rent houses of Pullman, but lived where they liked, and bought their supplies at whatever stores they liked, either those of the company or outside stores. There was but one hotel in Pullman, and that a high-priced house, but nobody was compelled to stop at it; there were numerous boarding-houses for the accommodation of all workmen without families. Supplies were also received in wagons from adjacent towns and sold to the workmen without let or hindrance by the Pullman Company.

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PUBLISHERS OF THE
Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.
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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME XXVI. THIRTEENTH YEAR.
TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier, 85 cents a month, or 20 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; six months, 75 cents.

Guaranteed Sunday Circulation Today Nearly 20,000 Copies.
Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

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THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

JUNE

Monthly Circulation Statement.

399,275!

The Times Has Doubled Its Circulation in Less Than Four Years.

Guaranteed Circulation at Various Periods Since August, 1890.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.
Personally appeared before me, H. G. OTIS, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily records and pressroom reports of the office show that the bona fide average daily circulation of the Times for the months given below was as follows:
For August, 1890 (month of the strike).....6,712 copies
For January, 1891.....8,389
For July, 1891.....9,938
For January, 1892.....10,788
For July, 1892.....12,175
For January, 1893.....12,541
For July, 1893.....13,193
For January, 1894 (net).....13,193
For July, 1894 (net).....13,419
For JUNE, 1894 (net).....13,202
(Signed) H. G. OTIS,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

June Statement in Detail.

Aggregate printed in June, 399,275
Gross daily average.....13,202
Less unsold copies, daily average.....107

Net daily average circulated.....13,202
Our guaranteed circulation exceeds the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily newspapers.
ADVERTISERS: examine our circulation books and pressroom reports, and then choose your own medium!

Weekly Statement.

Statement showing the number of copies of the Times issued each day for the week ended July 7, 1894:
Sunday, July 1.....19,250 copies
Monday, " 2.....14,910
Tuesday, " 3.....14,910
Wednesday, " 4.....16,660
Thursday, " 5.....16,660
Friday, " 6.....16,660
Saturday, " 7.....16,660
Total.....109,540
Daily average.....15,648

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

LOS ANGELES ILLUSTRATED.

A new work to be entitled "Los Angeles Illustrated" is now being brought to the notice of our citizens by property-authorized canvassers, who are provided with written credentials signed

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

FOR THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The Times publishes by authority the following financial exhibit:

Previously acknowledged.....\$168.55
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Allie de Groot.....1.00
Mrs. F. Burgett.....1.00
Mrs. H. M. Durgin.....1.00
Mrs. James Anderson.....1.00
Mrs. M. Livingston.....1.00
Mrs. M. A. Bullock.....1.00
H. Jones.....1.00
Mrs. J. M. Riley.....1.00
Mrs. J. Riley.....1.00
Donations—
Legion Française.....25.00
A friend (through W. C. Patterson).....10.00
Judge W. M. York.....10.00
T. R. Bent.....5.00
T. T. Bent.....5.00
Warner & Parks.....9.60
City of Los Angeles.....200.00
Total.....\$199.15

New subscriptions are acknowledged through The Times from time to time, and every dollar donated will be faithfully accounted for. Yearly memberships are only \$1.

An Appeal to God and Men.

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—(To the Editor of The Times.) I send you this for this week, which makes a pretty good showing, but the demands upon us have grown greatly. It will be necessary that the people respond generously to enable us to relieve even the most urgent needs. I sincerely hope that our strength will hold out for the occasion, and that God or men will give us the means that will be necessary to carry on the work.
Sincerely yours, MRS. H. G. BATH.

It is a fact well known to the builders of the tall buildings, called "sky scrapers" in Chicago, that there is a constant and uneven motion going on throughout the whole structure, called by some moleculer vibration, to an extent which can be measured with the naked eye. Girders will move an inch or more, and then come back into place. The causes of this movement are as yet entirely unknown, as are their extent and duration. Another peril which menaces this class of building is oxidation. The steel frames are inclosed in fire-proofing, and beyond the reach of examination or the application of preservatives. The disintegration may be slow, but the day must come, so say good authorities, when the great buildings must succumb to rust and ruin.

Now that the railroad strike is finding its natural outcome in violence, some of those journals which have been "eggheads" on the strikers are becoming alarmed, and begin to preach moderation. That is all right. After the law shall have asserted itself, and this thing shall have been settled, the law-abiding people of the country will know how to place the responsibility for the trouble where it belongs. "There is a God in Israel."

While the local situation continues to improve, the news from the East, and especially from Chicago, is very grave. An enormous amount of property has been destroyed in that city and several lives have been sacrificed. The scenes which have been witnessed there, where crowds of frantic men have run around setting the torch to property, while their wives and children ran off with the plunder, remind one vividly of the Paris Commune. Chicago is a city whose enterprise has excited the wonder and admiration of the world, but it has also within it an element which is a great danger to the country—an element consisting of a large population of uneducated and lawless men, largely foreigners, who, as we have seen before, are always ready on the slightest pretext, or without any pretext that concerns them, to engage in plunder and murder.

In face of the scenes which are witnessed in Chicago what will those people and papers say that have been either covertly or openly upholding the present strike and giving aid and comfort to those who are engaged in it? We have been told all along that no violence would be committed. As we have previously shown, this is always the cry at the beginning, but it is absurd. How can violence be avoided unless the law permits these men to have their way and run things, as they see fit? They may start out with the intention of being orderly. As a class, the railroad men are intelligent and law-abiding citizens, and we are sure that a great majority of them entirely disapprove of these actions. Nevertheless they and their sympathizers are indirectly or not directly responsible for the damage which has been done and which will be done. It is easy to maintain a show of order at the start, as long as the men who are engaged in the strike are in good spirits and are confident that they will soon win their cause, but as soon as obstacles are thrown in their way—as soon as the people against whom they are striking show a determination to assert their rights—it is inevitable that the more hot-headed among the strikers should be driven to violence.

Even Mr. Debs now comes out as a friend of law and order. He cautions his men against any violation of the laws, and says that his followers must triumph as law-abiding citizens or not at all. What a farce! Did he suppose that the people of this country would quietly let him down and let the A.R.U. run over them? And unless they choose to do so how could he expect that violence could be averted?

Meantime, Debs is telegraphing all over the country, telling his followers that unless the thing is settled within twenty-four hours—that is to say, settled the way the strikers want it settled—the members of all labor organizations in the country will be called out. This, we presume, is another step in the direction of establishing law and order and avoiding violence. Illinois has reason to be ashamed of its Governor. While millions of dollars of property is going up in smoke and lives are being sacrificed, he is keeping up a windy discussion with the President in regard to the right of the latter to send Federal troops to Chicago. These utterances are evidently intended for the gallery, with the view of Mr. Albig's future political preferment. The President very properly replied briefly that in this hour of danger discussion should give way to active effort on the part of all authority to restore obedience to the law. It seems, indeed, that too much time has already been wasted in making a short, sharp, and decisive move in this direction.

Meantime, it becomes more than ever evident that there are a large number of railroad men throughout the country who are not in sympathy with the present movement, and who are willing to go to work as soon as they are given an opportunity to do so. Many of the local conductors, engineers and brakemen have placed themselves on record, without any evasion, declaring that they have no grievances against the Southern Pacific Company and will go to work as soon as they are called upon. To show that they are not afraid of being known, they have furnished a list of their names, which was printed in the Times of yesterday, and is reprinted this morning, with additions.

From Denver it is announced that the Order of Railway Conductors will begin a war upon Debs and the strike. They will begin by expelling all members of the order who have gone out on the strike by order of Debs. Intelligent railroad men throughout the country are beginning to see that the success of this irresponsible agitator would mean the swallowing up of all other railroad orders in the country. Several of these orders have accomplished much good for their members, settling differences with the company in an amicable manner, and are fully recognized by the companies. It is not surprising that the members of these orders should be indignant at the proposition for them to

suddenly give up their work and submit to the dictation of this agitator. At Colorado City the local branch of the A.R.U. has voted not to go on a strike. At De Soto, in Missouri, the lodges have surrendered their charters and will stick to work, although twice ordered out. At Cleveland 600 strikers on the Erie road have determined to return to work. Thus it will be seen that there are two sides to this question. We hear little of one side, because at the present time, when the feelings of the strikers are so much excited, a great many men do not care to express their real sentiments for fear of insult or outrage. However, with the great indignation that must follow these later tragedies, secessions from the ranks of the strikers will increase from day to day. A majority of the men will see that they have allowed this Pullman rupture, in which they were not concerned, to lead them too far. Certainly it is only an insignificant minority of the railroad men of the United States who are prepared to wage open war against the government and people of this country.

The attack of the mob on the Illinois militiamen yesterday, which resulted in a score or more being killed and wounded, is the most notable incident of the long list of lawless acts perpetrated under the guise of reparation for alleged injustice, since this strike began. Its end fittingly presages the triumph of the right and the ultimate victory of law and order.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The question at issue before the country now is not so much whether the railroads should be allowed to run Pullmans or no, as whether under the laws of this country the railroads and the individual citizen have the right to conduct their own business in their own way so long as they resort to no unlawful measures. It is a question whether the rights of property should be respected, and whether the government will allow the citizens to be compelled to submit to the dictation of unauthorized authority without affording them protection against it.

Does ownership of property in America lay a man open to the suspicion that he is an enemy of the masses, and one to be looked at askance by the honest toiler? It is success to be regarded in this free land as a crime that should be punished, and are the honest earnings of men, after they exceed certain limits, to be held as the legitimate spoils of all who have been less successful?

The question before the people now is purely one of law and order. It is one which determines the right of the individual citizen, and of corporations organized under existing laws, to pursue all lawful methods in their business without interference by others in their lawful pursuits or in their rights of property. If the A.R.U. may dictate to one corporation how its business shall be done, and deny it the right to use certain of its own property because it is objectionable to the union, why may not this same principle be applied to other corporations, as to the individual in view of any objections that might arise? And if this action were to be recognized as legitimate and lawful, what would become of our industries? What warrant should we have for the security of property? What inducement for industry and thrift, and where would be our progress and prosperity as a nation?

The position assumed in this strike by labor is an untenable one, and one which aims a blow at the very foundations of American freedom. Labor has no more right to dictate to the people and the government than has capital. This great strike, as an object lesson, teaches us very forcibly the interdependent character of labor and of capital. Destroy one and the other cannot exist. It is impossible to separate their interests; it is destruction to antagonize them.

But the great difficulty with labor in this crisis is, that it has yielded to the leadership of demagogues. It has not stopped to consider the immense stake at issue, the vastness of the interests involved, the incalculable loss that must result to itself, or the hardships, the injustice which it is working to innocent and helpless people.

An eminent writer upon political economy, Henry Wood, says: "The only test of the soundness of theories is contained in their practical working, and this renders the experience of Australia with organized labor of interest. No where else on the face of the globe has unionism ever gained such a complete domination as it there possessed previous to its recent overthrow. In the Engineering Magazine for April, 1893, Edmund Mitchell, an able writer and economist of that country, gave a detailed account of the great contest in real terms, and the principal colonial industries, turning property into chaos, and this notwithstanding their almost unbounded natural agricultural and mineral resources. Four long and desperate strikes extended into trades, occupations and localities, entirely distinct from the original controversies, involving thousands of innocent people in distress and bankruptcy."

The history of that long industrial war in Australia, where their ends are as antagonistic as in this country, is a warning to our own land. Among other particulars Mr. Mitchell says of it: "It has to be noted that in no single instance did these disputes originate or hinge upon a disagreement as to wages. Brushing aside a few minor issues involved, we find that the one cause of quarrel throughout was the demand on the part of the strikers for the exclusive recognition of unionism and the firm determination of the employers to refuse to concede that demand." It was a sympathetic strike, like that against which the loyalty of American sentiment is now contending. In speaking of the Broken Hill (Queensland) mining strike, we again observe, in Mr. Mitchell's description of it, its similarity to the one which is now disabling the American public. He says: "The leaders who are now serving sentences in jail showed themselves to be professional agitators, pure and simple. Possessed of the gift of fluent speech, these men, not miners by calling at all, had fomented themselves upon the workers' associations, and by the rhetorical trick of inflaming envious passions and stirring up strife between the employers and employees, had soon attained to positions of personal ascendancy, the violation of which among large bodies of fairly-educated, self-respecting workmen is almost incredible. The strike was the very opportunity which the leaders, at one bound they became purveyors of public importance, having their speeches telegraphed across a great continent, visiting

their pickets like generals in the field, being huzzed by the mob as they passed along the street and generally living in a constant vapor-bath of self-esteem and flattery. All these are simply the necessary preliminaries to what to a working man is a very large income, with no real hand work to do."

In speaking of the relations of capital and labor, Mr. Wood very pertinently says: "The interests of employer and employee are one, and it is to the advantage of both that there should be mutual confidence and sympathy. The more conscientious and hearty the service the more the employer can afford to pay for it; and the more, and on an average, he will pay. The union official strives to rend asunder the two elements which form the natural unit, and to the degree that alienation takes place, both are injured—the employee most."

"The seeming over-supply of labor comes from obstructive dictation and impaired confidence. The capitalist who would build a block of houses will hesitate long before beginning, if he is to be harassed by strikes, boycotts and the walking delegate. Business and confidence can no more grow under such conditions than could a garden flourish where it is continually trampled over in a disorderly manner."

These are truths that every thinking man should heed, while they bear in mind, that capital is not an intangible deposit existing only for the oppression of labor, but that it and labor are interdependent. Let every honest workman remember that "There is always room on top," but that he can get there only through lawful means and by merit.

THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY.

Since silver has so heavily depreciated in value, or as some people put it, gold has appreciated, much interest attaches to the question of the world's gold supply. The most eminent living writers on the precious metals, Süss and Soetbeer, have recently published what the New York Telegram calls a very alarming statement. It is to the effect that the total amount of gold dug out of the earth annually suffices only to supply the present demand for that valuable substance for use in the arts. Not a bit of the new product of the mines is available for coinage.

Drunkness is very rare in Rio Janeiro, the cause being that people drink coffee to the almost entire exclusion of alcoholic beverages. Newfoundland is without reptiles. No snake, frog, toad nor lizard has ever been seen there. It is estimated that in Japan, out of a population of 37,000,000 people there are less than 10,000 paupers. Drunkenness is very rare in Rio Janeiro, the cause being that people drink coffee to the almost entire exclusion of alcoholic beverages. Newfoundland is without reptiles. No snake, frog, toad nor lizard has ever been seen there. It is estimated that in Japan, out of a population of 37,000,000 people there are less than 10,000 paupers.

Robert Louis Stevenson's estate in Samoa includes 400 acres of forest land and is situated at an elevation ranging from 600 to 1500 feet. The population of the United States has been circulated that 2,000,000 are immigrants of the last seventy-five years, or their descendants. Quite, Ecuador, is the only city in the world in which the sun rises and sets at 6 o'clock the year round. The reason of this is that it is situated exactly on the equator.

It is said that window panes of porous glass are being made in Paris. The minute holes in the glass are too fine to permit of a draught and yet large enough to cause a pleasant and healthy ventilation in a room. It has heretofore been almost impossible to make large castings of aluminum, but the difficulty has now been so far overcome that pure aluminum bath tubs are now made in a single piece. One of these tubs weighs but 140 pounds. An American physician in Tokio, is doing a rushing business by straightening the slant in the eyes of the Japanese. A Miss Balfour, sister of the English Conservative leader, is now traveling in Africa, and at last accounts was the guest of Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town. English papers say that Mrs. Humphrey Ward has made \$20,000 from "The Golden Bowl," and \$40,000 from "Robert Elsmere."

The Princess of Wales has sent a birthday gift in the form of a shilling for every past birthday of Mrs. Sarah Thomas, aged 96 years, the oldest lady in Wales. Empress Charlotte, the widow of the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, shot in 1867, and a sister of the Belgian King, is reported by the latest Brussels papers as being in a worse condition than ever. It is known that she has been insane since the tragical death of her husband, but it is said now that the moments of lucidity which she was having from time to time have become more and more rare.

The town of Williamsbridge, N. Y., is controlled politically by a woman "boss." She is Mrs. Elizabeth Heiman and is known as "Queen Elizabeth." She is postmistress, and the sister of the English Conservative leader, is now traveling in Africa, and at last accounts was the guest of Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town. English papers say that Mrs. Humphrey Ward has made \$20,000 from "The Golden Bowl," and \$40,000 from "Robert Elsmere."

James Williams, the last of the Wyandottes, at present living at North Fairfield, Huron county, O., is now about 90 years old. W. D. Howells will not return to New York until the autumn. During his foreign vacation with his daughter he will make a careful study of Holland. Prof. Hall firmly believes that it will be possible some day to see from Washington to New York as easily as one can convey the sound of the voice that distance. Dr. Schele de Vere is still in active service as professor of modern languages in the University of Virginia. He is 74 years of age and has had the present place for fifty years. Howard Gould of New York has become a member of the limited partnership doing a general merchandise and importing business under the name of Julio Vale, at Jose de Cuzco, Colombia. Mr. Gould contributes \$100,000 to the common stock of the firm.

AFTERMATH OF THE STRIKE.



(Three months hence): "Alas! alas! O my God! what was the good of it all?"

In its unquestioned rights and privileges as a common carrier corporation—assailed without any immediate provocation on its part—and we stand not upon the order of our defense; we stop not to split hairs or talk of the past, but come to its defense unhesitating and wholly upon the merits of the case.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

In Canton, China, 300,000 people live in houseboats. The coal fields of the United States cover 154,000 square miles.

The most densely populated spot on earth is the island of Malta. Queen Victoria's state carriage was originally built for George III.

Neelson's flagship at Trafalgar, launched in 1765, is now lying in Portsmouth Harbor.

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LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

A Plea for More Men in Our Public Schools. LOS ANGELES, July 6.—(To the Editor of The Times) The time is close at hand when our Board of Education will elect teachers to take charge of our children for another year, and I wish to put in a plea for more men in our public schools. I have noticed some very healthy signs of common sense in certain acts of the present board, and as I am a believer in justice, I wish to commend them for the good they have done, especially as it has been the practice of many to give them unstinted abuse, whether right or wrong.

I am credibly informed that when the present board came into office there were eight men teaching in the schools of this city out of a total of 206. This to me as a parent and physician was not encouraging. It is contrary to the truths taught by modern science, that we should have no mixed education. Our boys and girls need the molding influence of the opposite sexes for strength, women for refinement. But if a man in the schoolroom, that refinement becomes effeminacy in boys and they lose the valuable model that a strong man places before them. In some quarters it is not considered a disgrace to hint that woman is not the superior of man, but with all modesty I claim that my own sex are, at least, the equals of women—and that in the schoolroom, too. Analyses of the brains of men and women show that they are created with different powers and for different purposes. Intellectual work is the natural make of a perfect character, a child should come under the influence of teachers of both sexes. As it is today in our city many of our children never come under the influence of a man in the schoolroom, inasmuch as many of the buildings are entirely under the care of women. This is wrong. I do not belittle woman's power in the schoolroom, but a system of education that employs only women to teach boys will bring out warped men, and the great need of our republic today is really men. Gentlemen of the Board of Education, give us more men to teach our boys.

H. S. ORME, M.D.

VERY FEW VACANCIES.

Army and Navy Cadets Who Cannot Be Provided For.

(Buffalo Times.) The graduation of classes at the Military and Naval Academies has invited attention to the limited prospects of the graduates for admission to their respective services. The West Point graduates are better off in this respect than their colleagues of the navy. There are now thirty-eight vacancies in the list of the second lieutenants in the army. Five of these are in the artillery branch, sixteen in the cavalry and seven in the infantry. In the artillery the vacancies are distributed one to each regiment. In the cavalry there are two each in the Second and Fourth Regiments, three in the Third and one in the Ninth Regiment. In the infantry there is one each in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Regiments. There are also two each in the Third, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth and three in the Eleventh Regiments. Graduates for whom there are no places in the regular establishment are usually appointed additional second lieutenants, but if present calculations are correct, these additional second lieutenants, assigned to this outside rank.

THE NAVY WORSE.

The graduating class of the Navy Academy, however, will have more difficulty in securing commissions. There are now thirty-three vacancies in the list of second lieutenants, and if they all pass it looks now as though some of them will have to accept their discharge with a year's pay, the only legal place for graduates for whom there are no places in the regular establishment is in the line at present, but there is a prospect of about half a dozen more by retirements for cause, before the list of July. The retirements on account of age between this date and the list of July, so that the graduates can only hope for casualties to increase the number of vacancies. In the engineer division of the academy will fare much better than their brethren of the line. There are twenty vacancies in this branch of the navy and six graduates. Under a recent decision of the Navy Department graduates of the line are not eligible for the remaining vacancies in the engineer corps, and the list of July, and it is possible that the entire class may be provided for, but this is not regarded as a glittering prospect.

Eva Mann's Settlement. NEW YORK, July 7.—Eva L. Mann, who, as alleged at the time, coerced Albert Ray Hamilton into a marriage in 1885, and, after the death of Hamilton, sought to obtain possession of the estate, has effected a settlement with the Hamilton heirs. The sum she received is said to be \$10,000.

Chinamen Ordered Deported. SAN DIEGO, July 7.—Three Chinamen arrested Thursday on the charge of unlawfully entering the country at San Juan, had their examination today before Commissioner Sweet. The evidence against the prisoners was conclusive, and they were ordered deported to China.

An Uprising in Ecuador. NEW YORK, July 7.—The Herald's Panama dispatch says that news has been received here of a popular uprising in Quito, Ecuador, caused by the Spanish selling non-Catholic medals. The troops quelled the revolt. Minister of War Sarasta was wounded.

Archduke Leopold Ashara. ALGIERS, July 7.—The yacht Nixe, on which was the Austrian Archduke Leopold Salvator, is at Algiers. The Archduke and crew were landed safely.

A Prohibitionist Nominates. CHAMPAIGN (Ill.) July 7.—The Prohibition Congress Convention held in this city named J. R. M. Kellogg of Bloomington for Congress.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Anarchy Now the Question of the Day.

The Bismarck Organs Demand Stringent Laws.

Emperor William Demands the Release of Von Kots.

The Anonymous Letters Continue to Circulate—A Leakage of Official Documents—An Actor Commits Suicide.

Associated Press Licensed-wire Service.

BERLIN, July 7.—(By Atlantic Cable. Associated Press, Copyright, 1894.) Anarchy seems to be the question of the day and there is no indication that official circles place faith in the efficiency of internal measures for the suppression of Anarchists. As for a clamor for the anti-Socialist law the language of the semi-official press shows clearly that it has not made an impression upon the government.

Prince Bismarck

PLUCKY PRAIRIE GIRLS

WHO HERD CATTLE, OUTHOUSE "BOOMERS" AND CATCH HORSE THIEVES.

By Charles Moreau Harger.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Not all the daring or bravery of the West have been exhibited by the men and boys. The settlers' wives and daughters have proved equal to many a thrilling task, though their deeds have been seldom chronicled.

A GIRL COWBOY.

Miss Minnie Duval came to Oklahoma with her parents eighteen years ago, when only a few months old. Making peace with the Indians her father settled on the banks of the Seewig and began life with about twenty-five head of cattle. These have increased until he now has over five hundred head, and, with no boys to assist him in caring for them, his daughter has learned to do the work of a veritable cowboy on the range. She does not simply take the cattle to the range and leave them, but she remains with them and is frequently twenty miles from home, riding after her herd as they wander from one feeding ground to another. She has on this since she was 18 years old, and has won the title of the "lady cowboy."

There are a great many different tribes in Borneo, with different languages and different forms of paganism. It is well to know, but for the present I shall take up the time in telling you about the Dyaks.

The Dyaks are divided into two great tribes, the sea Dyaks and the land Dyaks. The latter are fierce, warlike people, and until the civilized nations sent ships to punish them, the former were the most daring and cruel pirates in the East. While so fierce and cruel, the Dyaks might be called a handsome people. The strongest men rarely have any beard, and but for the dress it would be difficult to tell the sexes apart.

The land Dyaks—even the women—tattoo their arms and breasts, but the sea Dyaks never disfigure themselves in this way, so it is easy to tell the sexes apart. One of the things that surprised me most among the land Dyaks was the fact that all the children, boys and girls, had the most beautiful white teeth. I was told that the teeth of the grown up people were as black as ink, and as if they had been japed. The stain for the teeth is produced from the use of betel nut, and the staining is a great event among these people. It is usually followed by a feast, for it marks that period of life when the girl is to be regarded as a woman and the boy as a man.

All the men, women and children among the land Dyaks delight in adorning their arms and ankles with rings of brass and disks of copper wire. The reason the sea Dyaks do not use these ornaments is that if they wear them they would be the load of metal would cause them to sink.

Although considered savages the Dyaks build comfortable houses, live in villages ruled over by a chief, and they are wonderfully skillful in working with brass and steel blades. Their swords are only excelled by the famous blades of Toledo and Damascus, and they not only make sharp, bright swords, but they are expert in the use of them. They have been beaten the best English soldiers.

There is a great deal of swampy country in the land of the Dyaks, in some of which it is impossible to travel as it is overcome, not by boards or bridges, such as we have, but by means of ropes swung from tree to tree, or from rock to rock. The people cross these obstacles with a rapidity and ease that would amaze our best tight-rope dancers. Women with unconscious grace, great loads on their heads, and their children strapped to their backs, they use no balancing poles, and even little tots of children run as if they were as sure as if they were on the solid earth.

I wanted to cross one of these bridges in order to make a journey, but did not care to undertake it. There was nothing left me but to trust my 150 pounds weight to a Dyak guide. He took me on his back with an ease and confidence that ought to have reassured me, but it did not. He closed my eyes and held my breath, but that man carried me across on a rope a hundred feet in length and not much thicker than a piece of clothesline, and he carried my rifle and baggage at the same time, but I did not violently protest.

The women are skillful in weaving a large and intricate cloth, and they are native planters, and though there is no need to burden themselves with heavy garments their attire is becoming and picturesque. The children, like all the children of the tropic islands, go nearly naked, but they have a great fondness for wearing garlands of bright-hued flowers about their heads, and they often make most becoming capes of the same beautiful and frail materials.

I have seen the boys and girls of every land, but I do not think I ever met any so slender, graceful, and so full of life as the young land Dyaks. They impressed me in their movements, and with peals of musical laughter, as being infatigable from the descendants of the fairies, of whom I had delighted to read as a child. One of the great charms of the Dyak women and young folks is their hair. It is black, thick, glossy and well-cared for, and where allowed to flow freely over the back it frequently touches the ground.

Unlike most savage races, the Dyak men treat their women with much affection, and do not brow beat them the great bulk of the world. The women are good cooks, and all the Dyaks are great eaters, as are most people who take a great deal of exercise. These people have idols, yet they believe that there is only one true God, but they have a horror of going near a grave at night, particularly the grave of a relative or friend.

While they are afraid of dead friends, they like to have the trophies of dead foes near them. As I have told you, they are great fighters, and they are always at war with their neighbors. The great purpose of their battles is to get headbands, which they cut off the heads of the enemy slain in battle, and bear them to their villages in triumph. The heads are preserved by being smoked. In every village of the land Dyaks there is a large building known as "the head house." In this are stored not only the heads taken by the present generation, but the heads captured by their fathers and grandfathers, so that in the chief village of a large tribe it is not unusual to see a building in which there are hundreds, even thousands, of these ghastly trophies.

I had intended saying much more about these strange people, but as I have already exceeded there is only one thing I must defer till some other occasion.

CAPT. TOM.

CATALINA ISLAND.
The Los Angeles Terminal Railway makes close connections at East San Pedro daily with steamer "Hermes," four trips a week, leaving Los Angeles at 9:55 a.m. and returning at 5 p.m. The 8 a.m. train Sunday morning makes close connections, and returns on arrival of steamer Sunday evening.

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Cured with a single bottle of Smith's Danrus Pomade; never fails; guaranteed by E. M. Sale & Son, 225 South Spring street.

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When she loosened the lariat the thief

lay still and stiff, and she rode hotly for help. When, after long work on the part of the settlers, the man recovered, the girl was probably the only person about who was not sorry that she survived; for a settler can forgive any other of crime in the catalogue more easily than horse-stealing, and only because of the girl's earnest pleading was the man allowed to leave the country unharmed.

A LITTLE GIRL SAVES A CLAIM.

A young woman had "taken up" 160 acres of prairie land under the timber culture laws in a Southern Nebraska county, where she was teaching school. The fitness of her mother called her away for a time, and she left behind a particularly devoted friend in the twelve-year-old daughter of the family with whom she boarded. One day this daughter, Lols by name, was left at home entirely alone. Costly enclosed in an easy chair she soared high in the fascinating glories of "Ivanhoe." Then the book dropped, and she fell asleep. She was aroused by the sound of voices outside.

Going to the window she peeped through a hole in the curtain. Two men on horseback were watering their ponies at the trough.

"It will be easy money," said one. "The railroad is going to put in a station near here, and the land will be valuable."

"But there's no time to waste," replied the other.

"No, her time to do the plowing runs out at midnight and before daybreak we'll have our teams on it. Lucky her mother got sick for us!"

The rival claimants.

They rode away and the meaning of this talk dawned on Lols. It was the question of whether they were to be allowed to plow must be done on or by midnight or some one else could preempt it. About six acres of it had already been plowed.

In a moment the child was courageously leading the two big work horses from the stable and hitching them to the sulky plow. Having helped to do it before she succeeded very well. Driving rapidly across the plain to the teacher's land she dropped the keen share deep into the soft green sod. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when she began. Up and down, up and down she went, leaving a brown ribbon of turf behind and then another and another. It was not as smooth work as an experienced plowman would have done, but it would pass government inspection.

Every round meant a mile's ride, and the horses were a rather of sweat. When the family returned near sundown there was consternation at Lols's absence until they caught sight of the big green sunbonnet of the child over the prairie. Then they hurried to her and she was lifted, almost exhausted, from the plow seat, while she told her story. A brother finished the work. When she got back to the house she found there to welcome and thank her the family, who had returned with the family.

Of such material is the Western girl made. Self-reliance is the lesson of the plow, and the plowman would have done, but it would pass government inspection. Every round meant a mile's ride, and the horses were a rather of sweat. When the family returned near sundown there was consternation at Lols's absence until they caught sight of the big green sunbonnet of the child over the prairie. Then they hurried to her and she was lifted, almost exhausted, from the plow seat, while she told her story. A brother finished the work. When she got back to the house she found there to welcome and thank her the family, who had returned with the family.

UNDER A CLOUD.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHARACTER AND REPUTATION ILLUSTRATED.

(From a Special Contributor.)

"Samuel Newman, Esq.," that is the way the banker's letters were addressed. When he was 23 years of age and in the employ of a railroad contractor, he was known as "Sam Roberts." Sam Roberts was industrious, keen and economical, so that, by the time he was 30, he was a contractor himself in a small way, and he was known as "Mr. Roberts."

At 45 Mr. Roberts was rich and the director of a bank at 50 he was president of the same bank and very rich, and with that adoration of wealth which so unfortunately characterizes us Americans, his admirers would have called him "Honorable," "Excellency," "Judge," or "General," if they could find the slightest pretext for so doing, for in these days we worship the man of dollars rather than the man of brains and character. It is due Mr. Roberts to say that he was not a bad man, but his life had been so absorbed in the making of money that, like many others, he had come to believe that the gathering in of dollars was the chief end of man.

Mr. Roberts had several daughters and one son. The latter was named Washington, abbreviated to Wash. As men always yearn for what they do not possess, Mr. Roberts was eager that his son should have a college education, but, as Wash was as firmly resolved not to submit to the training of the higher schools, his father yielded to what could not be avoided, and, comforting himself with the belief that Wash resembled him, and was "out only for business," he took him into the bank when he was only 18 years of age and gave him a salary of \$30 a week, which Wash's mother, who had unlimited means at her disposal, increased five fold without her husband's knowledge.

Wash had a horse, he belonged to a boat club, and before he was 18 he had established a reputation as a young man who was to be very wealthy some day, and who, in the meantime, had all the money that he needed at his disposal, with a disposition to spend it in what is ordinarily called "seeing life." It should mean "taking a look at death."

But Wash Roberts's wants grew greater than his means for supplying them, and his salary at the bank did not keep him in cigarettes, ties and gloves, and the money secretly given him by his mother did not pay his wine bills.

In the bank there was a young man, or rather a boy, he was hardly 17, named George Fleming. George Fleming's father had formerly been the assistant teller under Mr. Roberts, but stroke of paralysis the year before had made him a confirmed invalid, with no hope of recovery, and as his salary had never enabled him to lay by for a rainy day he was poor, with his wife and two younger children to care for, so by way of helping, his son, who was for to leave school, was given a place in the bank at \$2 a week, and Mr. Roberts, who fixed the wages, said that he could have the work done for \$5, but the \$2 additional was added as a mark of charity for the sake of the poor man who had worn out his life in the service of the bank.

George Fleming had ambition, character, and that proper kind of pride that regards all work as honorable and every

duty as a matter of manhood. He was under Wash Roberts, and he soon discovered that he was not only his own hard worker to do, but also that of the son of the president, who was looked up to with admiration by all the other clerks, for the son of a money-maker, no matter what his character, is apt to be regarded as a superior kind of being by the less fortunate who have no rich and influential kinsman.

George Fleming being a wage-earner—

the salaried clerks were paid by the month—got his \$5 every Saturday afternoon, and as he always brought his lunch with him, and walked two miles a day to save car fare, he took home his week's earnings to his mother, and gave her a hearty kiss, and was worth no end of money to the older woman, as he cheerfully dropped the bills into her lap, and, boylike, he managed to get paid in one dollar bills, so as to make the sum look very large to be counted off out.

Everything passed off smoothly for eight months, George Fleming giving satisfaction and winning the good opinion of his superiors, and the beginning of the month, when one day about noon he was surprised to receive an order to report at once to the president of the bank.

So moved the Virginians, the North Carolinians, and the Tennesseans on the flags.

"Ten thousand ensigns, high advanced. Standards and gonfalon—

And they joined the battle. Under spread ensigns, moving high in slow but firm battalions."

So moved the Virginians, the North Carolinians, and the Tennesseans on the flags.

"I did, sir," was the prompt reply, while the stranger watched the boy as a hawk.

"It was for \$200," continued Mr. Roberts, "and here my name?"

"Did you give up that check?"

"You did not."

"But you got the money?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who gave you the check?" Mr. Roberts, who had been toying with a pen, snapped this out and looked savagely at the boy.

"I promised, sir, to say nothing about it," stammered George.

"Whom did you promise?"

"I can't tell."

"A detective, whispered for a few seconds; then the latter said in a hoarse voice:

"See here, boy, if you don't tell me, I'll have to arrest you for forgery."

George staggered back and struck, but recovering himself in a moment, he said:

"I am not a forger, but I promised not to tell till the end of the month who gave me the check and I must keep my word."

George Fleming's sense of honor was involved. That he was right is to be doubted, but he had pledged his word, and, forgetting the injury to his own reputation, he determined to keep it, and in so doing he showed the loyalty of his character.

It was not until he found himself in the Tombs Prison that evening he realized how his conduct would affect the invalid father and the dear, patient mother; then he was heart-broken, and threw himself on the hard cot and wept.

His distracted mother visited him next morning, and she was with him in the cell that day.

The bank president's sternness was all gone. The previous night he had learned that it was his own son who had induced George to get the check cashed, and that he had signed the check rather than break his word.

Mr. Roberts had the manhood to appreciate the boy's character. George was released at the end of the month, and he reported for duty at the bank. Instead of going to his old place, however, he found himself promoted to the desk and Wash Roberts had been forced to vacate.

All this happened about ten years ago, and today George Fleming is the trusted clerk of the bank, and Wash Roberts is in a drunkard's grave.

ELLEN CUTLER.

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Suited to All Voices, With Accompaniment for Piano or Organ—Published by the Ariel Book Company for The Times.

Afterwards.....Mullen Anchored.....Watson Angel Came, The.....Cowan Annie Laurie.....Dunn Baby's First Sleep.....Vickers Barney, Oh, Why Must You Leave Me?.....Vickers Be Mine, My Darling.....Wellington Broken Pitcher, The.....Pontet Call Her Back and Kiss Her.....Manasse Columbia, My Country.....McGlenon Comrades.....McGlenon Dear Heart.....Mottet Dreaming.....Wellings Faithful Yet.....Justice Follow That Knows It All, The.....Armstrong For the Sake of Old Times.....Stoll From You.....Smith Gathered Flowers (duet).....Glover Golden Moon.....Ivins G-d, Pretty Rose.....Marshall Guard the Flag.....Vickers I Cannot Tell You Why.....Barri Love My Love.....Bault In Dromedary.....Bault In Old Madrid.....Trotter I Whistle and Wait for Katie.....Nolan I've Worked Eight Hours This Day.....McGlenon Last Words Mother Told Me, The.....Waller Leonore.....Trotter Little Birdie Mine.....Watson Little Queen.....Finaut O Fair Dove, O Fond Dove.....Gatty Old Organ Blower, The.....Glebel Only a Rose.....Wellings Our Last Words.....Mottet Over the Moonlit Sea.....Vickers Pretty Wild Roses.....Vickers Sailing.....Marks Song of the Old Bell.....Barri Stay Home Tonight With the Old Folks.....Vickers Sweet Katie Connor.....Dacre Swinging on the Toll Gate.....Geibel Ta-ra-ra, Boom-de-ay.....Asher They All Love Jack.....Adams Twink Twink and Dimple.....Krydon

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FIGHTING FOR THE FLAG.

A Brave Defense of Regimental Colors at Gettysburg.

How the Flag of the Twenty-fourth Michigan

Regiment Never Went Down, Though Bearer After Bearer Fell.

(From a Special Contributor. Copyright, 1894.)

When Pickett's indomitable thousands entered that mile of naked plain and slope which lay between them and Hancock's guns on Seminary Ridge, at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, the battle flags were aligned with the front rank of troops, and so remained until half the distance had been covered. Then, if never before, the men in blue, crouching in anxious expectancy on the threatened heights, learned to interpret the powerful and poetic Hebrew simile, "Terrible as an army with banners." For an army with banners is terrible, while an army without banners seen from a distance, often appears only a vast and powerless mob.

The hosts of heaven and hell, in the first great conflict, were marshaled under battle flags.

"Ten thousand ensigns, high advanced. Standards and gonfalon—

And they joined the battle. Under spread ensigns, moving high in slow but firm battalions."

So moved the Virginians, the North Carolinians, and the Tennesseans on the flags.

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Burns, FOR MAN

MUST HAVE LINIMENT

Rheumatism. AND BEAST. Stiff Joints.

paralyzed while doing so; how it all happened will appear later on.

A TRIUMPHANT MICHIGAN FLAG.

The regiment which, better than all others, could account for the loss of more than six hundred out of the 820 North Carolinians mustered beneath that flag on July 1, 1863, the Twenty-fourth Michigan of Meredith's "Iron Brigade."

The Twenty-fourth, with its flag and flag-bearers, made some history that day, and the record has been preserved in the minutest detail.

The flag story of the Twenty-fourth dates back to the time of the Detroit riot of 1862, when Lincoln called for the famous "Three Hundred Thousand More." As a rebuke to the anti-war sentiment Gov. Blair, it is said, at the solicitation of his wife, granted permission to raise a new regiment, while several already formed had not received their quota. The ranks of the new organization were filled with a hurrah, 700 men of stout physique, being native Americans.

Henry A. Morrow, a city judge, was made the colonel, and the Sheriff, Mark Flanagan, standing six feet four in his boots, a cavalry colonel, and a cavalry sergeant, was the color-bearer, and when Detroit's enthusiastic daughters presented him the standard some citizen handed him a check for \$100 to be given to the first man who carried it in battle, and a second of like amount for the man who should bring it home again to Detroit.

Initiated at a Fredericksburg camp, Chancellorville, and getting the shine off from its uniforms, the regiment was admitted on fraternal terms to the ranks of the old "Iron Brigade."

At Gettysburg that memorable morning of July 1, this brigade answered Reynolds's call for reinforcements, when he saw that the Confederates must be held near the Seminary Ridge in order to give Hancock time to seize the rock-ribbed heights around the town. Over Seminary Ridge the dashed past Reynolds's cavalry and the Michigan and its rent battle flag. Archer's Tennesseans were crossing Willoughby Run, the first barrier of the line, and the Iron Brigade swung around the ford in its horseshoe line, the Twenty-fourth crossing the stream. Archer's brigade was out in two and three men, and the Iron Brigade changed front to cope with a new enemy. Sgt. Peck had already fallen, the first man killed in the regiment. Color Corporal Charles Bellore took the staff from Peck's hands, but no sooner had he planted it on the first line of battle, than the enemy attacked on the front and flank compelling the Michigan boys to swing back again to a west facing line in the woods. In this maneuver Bellore went down, killed outright. Private August Earnest seized the colors and waved them through the ranks of the Michigan boys, and they were back to a third line, where he, too, was shot down.

COLOR MORGAN PICKED UP THE STAFF

TO THE NORTH POLE.

Fascination It Has Had for Navigators.

The Coldest Land in the World Not at the North Pole.

The Great Difficulties Transporting Food and Drink.

Value of the Eskimo Dog—Superstitions of the Natives—The Expeditions of This Year—Their Chances of Success.

(From a Special Contributor. Copyright by the Wilson Press Syndicate.)

The coldest corner of the globe is not, as generally supposed, the region surrounding the North Pole. It is probably at the northern extremity of Eastern Siberia. When the pole is reached, as I expect it will be before the nineteenth century closes, I believe its discoverers will find there a landscape of ice and snow, perhaps with rocks containing here and there the fossil remains of a previous age of heat, and maybe cut up with pools or lakes of water. The polar star will appear directly overhead, and the other stars of the northern half of the earth moving round in horizontal circles, never far above the horizon, never beneath it, but each completing its circuit once every twenty-four hours.

The sun, for about six months of the year, will appear somewhat similarly, appearing first to be winding upward, then descending in the evening, and finally appearing in the morning. From the pole there would be but one direction in which to turn—to the south. One would take as many routes to the south as there were poles to the compass, for north, east and west will have vanished. The hour of the day is, at the pole, a paradoxical conception, because that point is the meeting place of every meridian, and the time of one holds good for all; indeed, it may be any hour of the day that one cares to mention.

Contrary to the popular notion, the weather at the pole is rather warm, so far as the question of traveling is concerned. Were the temperature below the freezing point, it is the best place to go over the ice and snow would be comparatively safe and easy, instead of extremely difficult and dangerous. The obstacles that make the quest of the pole so arduous and perilous, have been discovered and overcome by slow degrees. Strange as it may seem, nearly the full limit of present knowledge was reached in 1827, when the first expedition, that of Sir John Ross, penetrated to 82.45° N. In later years, notwithstanding that explorers have been aided by all modern resources, such as the use of the compass, the sextant, the aneroid and preserved foods, by which expeditions could be provisioned for indefinite periods, and, guided by the experience of centuries, the quest of the pole has been so slow as to be altogether discouraging to any but the most persevering and indomitable spirits.

Forty years ago, when the world was in the record of what has been accomplished in this long interval, but it is gratifying to know that to two Americans, Lockwood and Baird, belongs the honor of having attained the most northerly point so far reached. When we analyze the reason for this slow advance, we discover that the difficulties in the way of the pole have been so many and so great, that it has been found necessary at first to suppose that the common notion that extreme cold retards the onward march is far from correct. The temperature is so much below the freezing point that the ice and snow melts and ice separates, leaving miles of water between the polar forces, and raising obstructions in the pathway of explorers, and making the quest of the pole a task of enormous difficulty.

If man could secure fresh food and drink in the northern regions through which he travels, one of the greatest difficulties in his quest of the pole would be in a measure overcome. This, however, not being the case, an explorer starts from a base of supplies, usually stationed 1000 miles or more from the pole, and his advance is hampered by the necessity of carrying everything he is likely to need in the shape of food, fuel, arms and general equipment for snow, ice and water travel during the summer months.

The road over which he moves may be one of rugged, hummocky ice, or soft, deep snow, and perhaps the only assistance he can obtain, under the most favorable conditions, is from the Eskimo or Russian dog. Aid might be obtained from the Northern Greenlanders, were they disposed to give assistance, but their disposition has been found so deep-rooted in their minds that they dread to accompany an expedition bound poleward, for fear of the natives' superstitions.

The far Northern lands they believe to be inhabited by fierce giants and monstrous animals, whose favorite food is the flesh of the Inuit (Eskimo), and they claim that the natives of the Arctic are fastidious, waiting to pounce upon and devour foolish natives who venture beyond the limits of their present settlements. This origin of the Eskimo superstition has been quite impossible to trace, but for a supposed proof of their weird beliefs they claim that the winds are the messengers of the evil spirits sent out for some unknown but certainly dreadful purpose. The north wind is known to the simple natives as the male wind, the south wind as the female wind, while the breezes wafted from the east and west are known as the "boy" and the "girl." Speaking of the old Eskimo superstition reminds me of the queer idea advanced by a couple of men who reached the pole, two Americans named Sims and Fisher, who claim that the north pole is nothing more than a great round hole into the interior of the earth, which is inhabited by a race of small people who they call the Frikkites. The Frikkites, we are told, roam about the polar region in summer time seeking whom and what they may devour. This idea, which is a mere fancy, is a relic of the old Eskimo superstition, and it is not surprising that it should have been so.

The interest aroused in the frozen North was first a commercial one, inspired by a desire to reach the wealth of the Orient by a short cut through the Arctic seas. So for several centuries there were numerous futile attempts to discover either a northwest or a northeast passage. Since McClure, in 1864, forced the northwest passage from Berlin Sea to Baffin Bay, and since Nansen, in 1878, pushed the Vigor through ice and snow, from Northern Norway to the Pacific Ocean, "the golden dreams of glory and wealth have disappeared," and the commercial interest, involved in the region surrounding the North Pole.

The loss of the Franklin expedition half a century ago led to nearly a dozen expeditions in search of the missing explorers, and since the settlement of these has passed and the fate of the Franklin party has been definitely determined, the spirit of adventure has subsided and modern northern voyagers are prompted only by the desire to secure scientific data and enrich the fund of human knowledge. The first expedition that can properly be regarded as a scientific one was that of Dr. Hayes, who was commanded by Nathaniel Greaves, the former sailing from England in 1874, and the other from the United States in 1875. The result of these expeditions produced

bitter controversies, for Nares, who set out for a three years' voyage, with perfect equipment, wintered in one year with his party almost wiped out by starvation, and the survivors were rescued from the verge of the Arctic. Later expeditions have not failed to profit by these sad experiences, and the success of Peary's party in 1891-92 seems to have stirred a new and international interest in Arctic research, so much so, that at present no less than a dozen expeditions are attacking or expect to attack the unknown boreal regions. The two that are most likely to succeed are the greatest results are the American under Lieut. Peary, and the Norwegian under Nansen, who set out last summer and will winter in the Arctic region, from opposite directions. There is a strong probability that one or both of these will succeed in reaching the pole. Peary's primary object is to complete a map of Greenland, and survey the islands north of that country, but if favorable conditions prevail, he is certain to make a bold attempt to reach the pole. Nansen's object is to explore the coast of Greenland, and to make a map of the islands north of that country.

The third expedition, which may be termed a newspaper expedition, is led by Walter Wellman, a well-known American journalist, who started in March to find the pole, by the way of Spitzbergen. Wellman has certainly studied the question carefully, and much of his equipment is new. Interest in his expedition is so much so, that some of his subscribers have pledged themselves to follow him, and he may be expected to penetrate a considerable distance, but have no confidence in his ability to accomplish his object at the North Pole. He has laid his plans relying on smooth traveling beyond a certain region, and as I do not believe he will find it, I expect to hear that he has been forced to turn back unsuccessful. He will, however, probably return with information regarding conditions north of Spitzbergen, almost as interesting as the discovery of the pole, and will be able to enlighten us on the advantages or disadvantages of the use of aluminum in the construction of sledges.

The fourth expedition, which is the most interesting of the four, is that of Frederick Jackson, an English sportsman, who is to start in June, and try his fortune by way of Franz Josef Land, a group of islands in the Arctic region, and to make a map of the land where the polar bear is said to be found. This expedition is of great interest, as it is the first time that a man has been seen in the Arctic region since the discovery of the pole. It is also the first time that a man has been seen in the Arctic region since the discovery of the pole.

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I hope we will succeed in restoring them to their friends.

Among the distinguished scientists who intend to accompany the summer party is G. Frederick Wright of Cleveland, the author of the "Glacial Period," and a resident in Oberlin College, whose works on questions relating to ice formations have attracted wide attention, and who goes to the Arctic region to make a map of the ice formations. He is also the author of the "Glacial Period," and a resident in Oberlin College, whose works on questions relating to ice formations have attracted wide attention, and who goes to the Arctic region to make a map of the ice formations.

The Ice Age in North America, and "Waves and the Glacial Period," besides a number of papers on glacial subjects, published in various scientific periodicals, and a bulletin of the United States Geological Survey. Wright will be accompanied by Western Pennsylvanian, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois. Having explored the boundary of the glacial area from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River, and to a considerable extent west of the Mississippi, the specific object he has in view is to determine the glacial area in the Arctic region.

Frederick A. Cook, M.D.

BREAKING IN A MAINE MAN.

His Initiatory Arizona Adventures With Tame, Old Monsters, Antelopes, Etc. KYRLE, the well-known writer of the "Arizona Adventures," who has been making the peculiar good fortune some time ago to make the acquaintance of a genuine Maine man, has just returned from the land where the polar bear is said to be found. He has been making the peculiar good fortune some time ago to make the acquaintance of a genuine Maine man, who has been making the peculiar good fortune some time ago to make the acquaintance of a genuine Maine man.

A small group, including our hero and a couple of his new-made friends, were indulging in a few drops of liquid extract of hops, when the Maine man, who was with that suave and yielding fruit called "tame," said to the Maine man, "What in heaven's name is that?" "It's a little of the boys ordered up some tannins from a ham-corded Sonora gentleman, who recalls the article about town." "What in heaven's name is that?" "It's a little of the boys ordered up some tannins from a ham-corded Sonora gentleman, who recalls the article about town."

Then he began to skin it alive, and swallow the outside in detail. When he finally got down to the chili and beef, he said to the Maine man, "What in heaven's name is that?" "It's a little of the boys ordered up some tannins from a ham-corded Sonora gentleman, who recalls the article about town." "What in heaven's name is that?" "It's a little of the boys ordered up some tannins from a ham-corded Sonora gentleman, who recalls the article about town."

Just then the barkeeper came up and said, "What in heaven's name is that?" "It's a little of the boys ordered up some tannins from a ham-corded Sonora gentleman, who recalls the article about town." "What in heaven's name is that?" "It's a little of the boys ordered up some tannins from a ham-corded Sonora gentleman, who recalls the article about town."

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SCIENCE—INDUSTRY.

New Stereo Matrix Process for Newspaper Work.

The Chemistry of Cleansing—Hydraulic Oil Press—Future Use of Short-hand on the Battlefield—One of the Tribulations.

(From a Special Contributor.)

It is thought to supersede the ordinary method of forming stereotype molds for newspaper and other classes of printing by a device, which is said to be the result of the researches of a certain Englishman. The principal objects which the patentees have in view in working out this process is to dispense with the present methods of "beating" and "mangling" the matrix, and to expedite its drying so as to get the mold quickly into the casting box. The immense benefit to be derived from this invention claims to be, may be gathered from the fact that according to the present, or "beating," etc., process, some seven to twelve minutes are occupied in the molding and drying of a matrix, while in the improved method it is claimed that the mold can be made ready for use in less than half a minute. If effective work can be done at this rate of speed, the change is one of great importance, as the ordinary newspaper reader is ignorant of the fact that the type, as "set up" in the composing-room of most offices, never touches the ink or the paper. The reason for this is that the printing material is produced simply by an exact impression, or mold, of the type page in solid metal, called the "stereotype" cast in the mold. The process is a simple one, and the royal size for jobbing work, in the smaller machines a casting box will be attached, and a simple tipping contrivance will be provided at one end of the type bed.

THE CHEMISTRY OF CLEANSING.

Prof. Lewis, in his lecture on "The Chemistry of Cleansing," has put some scientific facts into very plain language. He says that dust is one of the materials which are most troublesome to the human body. This comes about since dust contains "germs," which, by provoking and aiding decay, resolve matter which nature has intended to be used for other purposes. The dust is composed of carbon-dioxide and water vapor. As for these germs, we swallow, each of us, some six million in a day, and when we breathe out, we breathe out some six million more. The dust is composed of carbon-dioxide and water vapor. As for these germs, we swallow, each of us, some six million in a day, and when we breathe out, we breathe out some six million more. The dust is composed of carbon-dioxide and water vapor. As for these germs, we swallow, each of us, some six million in a day, and when we breathe out, we breathe out some six million more.

A NOVEL CLOUD ATLAS.

A cloud atlas on a novel principle has appeared. Its object is to show how the weather can be foretold by the appearance of the sky and clouds over night, and it contains a series of pictures of the sky in various conditions. By noting the appearance of the sky, and comparing it with one of these pictures, an idea of the weather for the next day can be formed. The atlas is a very useful one, and it is a very interesting one. It is a very useful one, and it is a very interesting one.

HYDRAULIC OIL PRESS.

A new oil press has been patented by an Indian carter-seed crusher, which appears to be an important advance in the methods of extracting oil from seeds. The press is a very simple one, and it is a very interesting one. It is a very simple one, and it is a very interesting one.

FUTURE USE OF SHORTHAND ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The statement lately circulated that the German and Swedish armies were contemplating using shorthand "on the field," having been widely ridiculed, a well-known stenographer has written to the Phonographic Journal, giving the gist of a conversation he had in Berlin with a military shorthand writer. From this interview it is evident that the use of shorthand on the battlefield is a very practical one, and it is a very interesting one. It is a very practical one, and it is a very interesting one.

THE CANNON BALL.

Chance Shot in the Chilean War That Went Through Ironclads. (Pittsburgh Dispatch.) A shot weighing 250 pounds, from an eight-inch gun of Fort Valdivia, Valparaiso Harbor, struck the cruiser Blanco Encalada above the armor belt, passed through the steel plate on the side, went through the capstan, and passed through the mainmast, and finally passed through the mainmast, and finally passed through the mainmast.

On the 29th he had a misunderstanding with one of the other fellow's burros, at which time he was killed. The other fellow's burro was killed, and the other fellow's burro was killed. The other fellow's burro was killed, and the other fellow's burro was killed.

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only show, if at all, by puzzling abbreviations, or by reference to separate works, could be clearly written in shorthand on the face of the map. Legibility—Short-hand, even rough writing, is more legible than roughly-written longhand.

ONE OF THE TRIBULATIONS OF DEEP SEA FAUNA.

Dr. Hickey points out an extraordinary danger to which the deep-sea fish are liable. At the great depths at which they live the pressure is enormous—about two and a half tons to the square inch at a depth of 2500 fathoms. It sometimes happens that in the excitement of chasing a prospective meal the hungry fish rises too high above his usual sphere of life, when the gases in the swimming bladder expand and he is driven by his increasing buoyancy rapidly to the surface, or he is driven to the surface, or he is driven to the surface, or he is driven to the surface.

Some of the Eastern dances seen at the World's Fair served to show to what degree a much-neglected branch of physical development, that of the muscles of the abdomen or diaphragm, can be brought. As a matter of fact, the use of the diaphragm, and the muscles of the abdomen, are of great importance in the human body. The diaphragm is a muscle that is used in the human body, and it is a very important one. It is a very important one, and it is a very important one.

THE HERMIT OF BEAR RIDGE.

Last Thursday, a party of hunters, returning from a hunt on Bear Ridge, called on the Hermitage. The hermit could not be found, and they were about to push on, when one of their number stumbled across a half imbedded substance that was partially disintegrated by the act and revealed a boot.

THE HERMIT OF BEAR RIDGE.

The men all went to work and soon had torn away the half covering of leaves and straw and brought to light the stiffened corpse of "Bill Grey," as he was commonly called. His body has been brought to town and will be interred this afternoon.

THE HERMIT OF BEAR RIDGE.

The above extract appeared in a Potter county, Pennsylvania, newspaper the other week, and brought back to the writer the memory of an autumn expedition among the hills of that State and an interview with the hermit of Bear Ridge.

THE HERMIT OF BEAR RIDGE.

I had taken up my headquarters at a ramshackle farmhouse, kept by a half-breed, half-farming individual, who answered my various questions, and was a warm friend of anybody who possessed a gun and knew how to use it. My host, after directing me to all the best hunting grounds, and showing me some valuable reflections of his own on sportsmanship in general, told me of a "Kac-rat" that had fetched up in these parts, and the extreme danger of the chase.

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THIS SUMMER LAND.

Sundried air and cloudless skies, No shadow near nor far, No clouds of sun or star; Where the lightest winds do blow, In the golden summer days, Through each month of smiling days.

THIS SUMMER LAND.

High our lofty mountains rise, As to face with glowing skies; On the sunny slopes, where the sun is, Over mountain, lake and plain; And the rippling rivers dance, With the laughing sunbeams say, Which upon their waters play.

THIS SUMMER LAND.

Dream I neath these sunnier skies, Where the palm and pepper rise, And the golden sunbeams say, Which upon their waters play; When another race did throng, All these smiling, sunny ways, With the laughing sunbeams say, Which upon their waters play.

THIS SUMMER LAND.

Here did dusky maidens tread, And the laughing sunbeams say, Which upon their waters play; When another race did throng, All these smiling, sunny ways, With the laughing sunbeams say, Which upon their waters play.

THIS SUMMER LAND.

Here did dusky maidens tread, And the laughing sunbeams say, Which upon their waters play; When another race did throng, All these smiling, sunny ways, With the laughing sunbeams say, Which upon their waters play.

On a shelf in one corner of the cave rested a lot of ancient-looking tinware.

My host produced a tin pail from some receptacle hidden from my sight and placed it on a glassy surface, and the tinware brought the contents to a boil, and filled the room with a most grateful odor of stewed meat and vegetables. My attention was attracted by the tinware, and I noticed that it had been expected to carry to bed. In fact, after becoming acquainted with the non-hydropathic views of the landlady, I noticed that it had been expected to carry to bed.

The cook did not stop for such trifles as a knife or fork, but, on the principle that fingers were made before forks, began as soon as it was sufficiently cooled to grasp the contents with both hands, ending by tipping his plate to an angle of 45 degrees in operation that soon cleansed it. He then produced a pipe that might have been a brother to his own, a paper of tobacco and a long, black bottle. Handling the tobacco pipe, he said to me, "I have commenced to smoke, and knowing that the weed is said to have a remarkable power of curing the lungs, I have commenced to smoke, and knowing that the weed is said to have a remarkable power of curing the lungs, I have commenced to smoke."

HONEST BIG EARS.

(From a Special Contributor.)

The drolliest citizen of New Mexico is the sober, slow-going burro—the dwarf donkey familiar and dear to all parts of the United States. He is smaller than the finest Shetland pony, and though he sells for far less—15 to a high price for a trained burro—he is really worth far more. Olsh and clumsy as he looks, he is one of the most reliable and useful beasts in the world; and our desert southwest could hardly have got on at all without him. He will carry a crushing load up mountain trails so dizzy that the best horse would be very little use on them (an Eastern horse would be very little use on them), and he will carry a crushing load up mountain trails so dizzy that the best horse would be very little use on them.

HONEST BIG EARS.

The Pueblo Indians are particularly fond of him. In every adobe-walled courtyard of his quaint villages he is to be seen on an evening contentedly munching a wisp of alfalfa, or fiddling to sleep something after the fashion of a rusty knife, whose four blades will not quite shut into the handle. During the years that I lived in a Pueblo town, in one of the comfortable Indian houses and with the Indians for very true friends, I came to regard Mr. Burro as a very good neighbor—except when he took a notion to sing at night. His voice is not exactly soft, but he may have noticed of other donkeys—and the only one I know is "Haw-ee-eh." So one does not always appreciate his efforts at a serenade. Still, I have heard other folks say to sing, who couldn't; so I can forgive him.

HONEST BIG EARS.

When, after the Indians had come to trust me, I was at last admitted to their story-tellings, and I was greatly interested in the stories of the old men taught the boys of a winter's night. The fox, the coyote (or prairie wolf), the bear, badger, weaver, eagle, and other animals, were the heroes of the stories; but there seemed to be nothing about the burros. This was not entirely strange, because like the horse and cow and dog and cat, the burro was brought to America only by the Spaniards, and he was not native here. Most of the Pueblo fairy-stories were made even before that wonderful conquest of 350 years ago; and, therefore, the only animals that were already here.

HONEST BIG EARS.

But at last, wrinkled old Patrio told me a story of the burros; and here it is, just as he told it—except that I have turned it into English from the strange language which the Te-wah-nac speak. Once on a time Burro-deh was sent by his master to a town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains. Burro-deh was the name of the burro, and he was a very good one. He was sent to a town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and he was a very good one. He was sent to a town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and he was a very good one.

HONEST BIG EARS.

So Burro-deh started, carrying upon his saddle a very large bag for the cheese. "Haw-ee-eh," he said, "I am going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and I am going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and I am going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains."

HONEST BIG EARS.

"But how shall I give so many cheeses to four-foot, who comes without a man?" thought he. He was going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and he was a very good one. He was sent to a town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and he was a very good one. He was sent to a town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and he was a very good one.

HONEST BIG EARS.

"You should not think so, Man-friend," answered the Burro aloud—for you must know that the Burro is a very good one. He was sent to a town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and he was a very good one. He was sent to a town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and he was a very good one. He was sent to a town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and he was a very good one.

HONEST BIG EARS.

"Now the bag was very heavy on Burro-deh's back, and his legs ached. But he thought of the cheese, and he was a very good one. He was sent to a town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and he was a very good one. He was sent to a town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and he was a very good one. He was sent to a town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and he was a very good one."

HONEST BIG EARS.

"Thank you, Coyote-friend, but I will carry them." "Haw-ee-eh," he said, "I am going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and I am going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and I am going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains."

HONEST BIG EARS.

"Haw-ee-eh," he said, "I am going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and I am going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and I am going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains."

HONEST BIG EARS.

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HONEST BIG EARS.

"Haw-ee-eh," he said, "I am going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and I am going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains, and I am going to the town far beyond the Eagle-Back Mountains."

The subject will be "Saul of Tarsus." Young men invited.

Mrs. E. M. Farr, the artist, has so far recovered from her long illness as to be able to go out though only with the aid of crutches. Her many friends hope for her speedy entire recovery.

First Methodist Episcopal Church the pastor, Rev. Clark Crawford, will preach in the morning on "Able to Save to the Utmost," in the evening on "Justification by Faith."

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mills of the Carlton have gone to Long Beach to pass a season. They intended going to San Francisco, but were disappointed in that by the strike. The teachers and pupils of the Carlton school primary department had a picnic at the shore ranch yesterday, as the school was closed by the strike.

Work on the Hansen and Bartlett buildings has been suspended on account of the inability to get material shipped by railroad. The street railroad tracks on North Lake avenue are being lowered to conform to the new grade of that thoroughfare.

Misses Mary and Charlotte Polley and Frank Polley have returned from a visit to Catalina.

Terminal trains today were heavily loaded with passengers to Los Angeles and Long Beach.

W. H. Hill and family have returned from Santa Monica after a pleasant week's outing.

Rev. Dr. Ormiston will preach at the Presbyterian Church both morning and evening. Miss Knight of Los Angeles is visiting the family of C. A. Gardner, editor of the Times.

Mrs. Weck will pass a short season on Catalina Island.

Miss Jones and wife are sojourning at Long Beach.

POMONA.

Canneries in Operation—The Outlook for the Aprioc Crop.

POMONA, July 7.—(Special Correspondence.) The Pomona Cannery began running this week under the proprietorship of G. H. Waters, who expects to handle a large amount of fruit during the present season for canning purposes and also a great deal for drying.

Reports from China state that the sugar beet crop is making a fine showing in shape. A number of men from Pomona will be employed at the factory during the present season.

The Methodist church will vary the usual evening service Sunday by having an hour's singing at 7 o'clock.

The business men are now acquiring the custom of closing all stores during the summer season at 5 p.m. This giving the clerks a chance to have the long summer evenings at home.

Born to the wife of N. Cohn, a son, a large amount of delayed mail was brought to the city yesterday afternoon.

Postmaster E. B. Smith, the amount was very large, weighing nearly six hundred pounds. Some mail from San Francisco was in this lot.

While T. O'Neill was in front of a fruit stand on Second street, a horse, owned by Postmaster E. B. Smith, was delivered fruit, his horse, which was attached to a light cart, got frightened and began to rear.

Mr. O'Neill, who was driving the cart, tried to stop the animal, but to no avail, he turning the corner of Second and Main streets, and the horse, which was driven on the sidewalk, was luckily the horse was stopped without much damage to anyone.

Five heavily loaded freight teams passed the Pomona Cannery yesterday morning. Time found for different points, east of Pomona. A large number arrived here today.

The next two weeks will be the busiest of the season as regards the aprioc crop of the valley. Fruit is being taken to market in large quantities.

One of the largest celebrations ever held in the Pomona valley, was the celebration of the Fourth, which began at noon, July 3, and ended at midnight on the 4th. During the celebration, which was held on the business streets of the city, the Pomona Cannery was closed.

The parade was one of the most magnificent ever attempted here. Everything passed off in the most perfect manner. The parade was held on the business streets of the city, the Pomona Cannery was closed.

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ORANGE COUNTY.

Meeting of the Santa Ana Library Trustees.

The Times in Orange County—Teachers Elected for the Tustin Schools—Some Opinions on the Strike—General News Notes.

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to eat claims and otherwise enjoy themselves. A grand, good time is anticipated. An excursion will be run over the Santa Ana and Newport Railroad. Observation cars will be used, but no Pullmans will be moved over this line.

James Irving, P. T. Adams, Fred Sexton and Miss Lulu Howe were among the passengers who boarded a north-bound Santa Ana train on Friday evening.

The local ticket agent would not sell them tickets as it was uncertain if the train would leave Los Angeles, but he advised them to get aboard if they wanted to run the risk of getting to their destination.

The summer schedule of trains on the Santa Ana and Newport Railroad after Monday, July 9, will be as follows: Leave Second and Beach streets at 9:30 a.m. and 5:40 p.m.; Santa Fe depot, 9:30 a.m. and 6 p.m.; returning, leave Newport Beach at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.

P. A. Stanton of Los Angeles has brought suit against James G. McAlpine in the Superior Court of Orange County, for damages on a contract for the sale of twenty acres of land immediately west of the city of Anaheim, in what is known as the Stanton tract.

The first National Bank of this city has declared a semi-annual dividend of per cent. to be paid July 10. While the dividend is not as large as could have been paid, it was thought best to make the payment to keep plenty in sight for contingencies.

A Mrs. C. E. Jackson who resides in the city of Anaheim, has been threatened with lockup for her part in the riotous behavior of the crowd at the fair.

In the attachment case of H. S. Dinkel, the great railroad strike has been continued to the complaint to July 13.

The sunrise prayer-meeting of the Santa Ana and Tustin Yodanis, for the purpose of Christian Endeavor will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 6 o'clock, and the evening meeting at 8 o'clock in the Baptist Church.

Mrs. A. J. Lawton, Miss Bernhardt, Mrs. Wade and Mrs. Thomas Fraser have returned from a visit to the Midwinter Fair.

According to the sworn statement of the Santa Ana and Tustin Yodanis, the amount of the amount of \$118,702.

Dr. M. A. Menges and family have rented the house at 1000 North Main street for a month, and will go there in a few days for their summer vacation.

George has been made by the Superior Court of Orange County setting apart a homestead in the estate of O. F. Riggs, deceased.

Mrs. and Mrs. Hulse have arrived from Texas and are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Kaffert, at their home.

M. Moulton has sold a fifteen-acre ranch in the Los Coyotes Rancho west of Anaheim to the Los Angeles and Santa Ana Railway.

Miss Bertha Gallup has returned from Pasadena where she has been visiting friends for the past two weeks.

James Harrison, who has returned from the Los Angeles Normal School for his summer vacation.

Miss Lizzie Haselhorst will teach a Sunday school in Ventura county the coming year.

A little daughter of Prof. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neil is seriously ill with diphtheria.

D. H. Thomas and family left Friday for a few days' outing at Long Beach.

The Superior Court of Orange County has adjourned to Friday, July 12.

LONG BEACH.

A Nightly Successful Fourth of July Celebration.

LONG BEACH, July 5.—(Special Correspondence.) Long Beach has had the largest celebration of the Fourth of July which any city in the state has ever witnessed.

The celebration was held on the beach, and was a most successful one. The fireworks were magnificent, and the crowd was large.

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SAN BERNARDINO.

Wheelmen Secure a Satisfactory Ordinance.

San Bernardino, July 7.—(Special Correspondence.) One of the benefits of having the wheelmen of this city organized as a club, shown at the last meeting of the City Trustees, when the matter of a restrictive bicycle ordinance was up for discussion.

An ordinance had been drafted by the City Attorney, in which provision is made compelling all wheels to carry bells or whistles, and at night lanterns also. When the ordinance came up for discussion, W. D. Wagner, president of the San Bernardino Bicycle Club, appeared and offered a number of suggestions.

He said that the members of the club and wheelmen generally were in favor of there being proper restrictions and protection provided for the riders, wheels, and lamps, and that he had prepared a bill to that effect.

The bill was read, and was found to be a very satisfactory one. It provided for the use of bells or whistles, and for the use of lanterns at night.

The ordinance was passed, and the wheelmen were very satisfied with the result.

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CITY BRIEFS

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, July 8. At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.96; at 5 p.m., 29.92. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 52 deg. and 67 deg. Maximum temperature, 75 deg.; minimum temperature, 51 deg. Character of weather, partly cloudy. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The First Christian Church, corner of Eleventh and Hope streets, will be dedicated today at 11 a.m. Rev. J. H. Hardin of Cincinnati conducting the services. At 3 p.m. praise and communion service, participated in by several city pastors, will be conducted. Preaching at 7:45 p.m. by Dr. Hardin. Public invited.

"National Liberty" is the theme of Rev. Dr. McLean's sermon this morning at 11 o'clock, at Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle. National songs and national decorations. The G.A.R. especially invited. At 7:30 p.m. theme "The Labor Problem." Seats free.

Santa Catalina Island. Wilmington Transportation Company's steamers making daily trips. Special excursions Saturdays and Sundays. See railroad, time tables and display ad in this paper, or inquire 120 West Second street.

An interesting gospel meeting may be expected at the Y.W.C.A., No. 107 North Spring street, at 8:45 p.m. Mrs. L. H. Stage, of the University of California, will speak. Special music. Normal Bible class at 3 p.m.

Died, July 3, Lawrence Little Avery, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Avery, No. 412 West Twenty-first street. The funeral took place from the residence July 5 at 4 o'clock p.m., Rev. B. W. R. Taylor officiating.

Special trains on Redondo Railway Sunday, July 8. Leave Los Angeles at 8:10 a.m., 9:15 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 5:10 p.m.; leave Redondo, 7:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 3:45 p.m., 5:00 p.m.

Keep posted in the new things in stationery by going to Sanborn, Vail & Co. Copper plate engraving of all kinds, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

For good single, double and tally-ho turnouts, at reasonable rates, go to the St. George Stables, No. 510 South Broadway. J. L. Sanderson, proprietor.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Crickmore, July 6, a daughter, Mrs. Crickmore was formerly Miss Annie Field, daughter of D. W. Field.

First Regiment Boys' Brigade, N.S.A., are in camp at Long Beach. Fifty cents round trip on Terminal Railway, good to return Monday.

Pictures and frames sold at prices that cannot be discounted. Good goods and modern styles prevail. No. 123 South Spring street. Rev. A. C. Bane will preach at Trinity Church, Morning, "As a Little Child," evening, "The Bad Men of the Bible."

"Visit the Arrowhead Hot Springs, the finest mountain resort on the Coast. See notice under hotels.

Chauntauque Assembly opens at Long Beach July 18, with a grand concert, vocal and instrumental.

Lantern slides and blue prints for architects. Bertrand & Co., 206 South Main st.

The Investor, G. A. Robinson, editor, published Wednesday. On sale at news stands. Mantels, then office fittings, hardwood lumber. H. Bohrmann, 514 South Spring.

Buy the Whitney make trunk. Factory, No. 344 North Main street.

See time table of Santa Monica stage line in another column.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Henry Snover, a native of England, aged 22 years, and Belle Shelley, a native of Illinois, aged 18 years, both residents of Pico Heights.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Dr. W. H. Pales, Miss Maud E. Hamilton, Russell (cable), W. E. Wear, Albert Fraser, Miss Cora J. Olney, Mrs. Mattie Hise, J. D. Stewart, J. B. Brown.

A general meeting of the Press Club will be held this afternoon in the Spring-street rooms at 3:30 o'clock, for the purpose of attending to several important matters which demand attention at this time. Both active and honorary members are requested to be present.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Calumet Mining and Investment Company, with D. A. Cashman, O. L. Allen, I. Beck, J. A. Wilson and R. N. C. Wilson as a board of directors. The capital stock is fixed at \$100,000, \$4000 of which has been subscribed.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Albert J. Scholl has returned from San Francisco.

Sold Cheap Jewelry.

V. C. Wattell was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Hawley for obtaining money under false pretenses. It has been his habit of late to sell rings and other cheap jewelry to people whom he was able to make believe the articles were of value. A day or two ago he sold a worthless ring, under false pretenses, and a second-hand watch. Steele afterward discovered the fraud and called Wattell's attention to it in reply to which the latter coolly asked how otherwise he was to make a living. Steele swore out a complaint against Wattell, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses, and Detective Hawley arrested him on the warrant.

Westlake Park Concert.

Following is the programme for the Westlake Park concert this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by the Los Angeles Theater Band, H. C. Wyatt, manager:

March, "From Ocean to Ocean" (Brooke). Overture, "The Fairy Lake" (Auber). Medley, "Boon Zing Boon" (Brooks). Waltz, "Venus Reigen" (Gungl). Clarinet solo, "La Sonambula" (Cavallini)—C. H. Hubbard.

Selection, "Roman Girl" (Baltz). "Hungarian Dance" (Romandy). "Miserere," grand scene for cornet and trombone—Messrs. Keyes and Hurka. Ballet music from "Faust" (Gounod). Galop, "After the Strike is Over" (Hubbard).

Rebekah Installation of Officers.

Columbia Rebekah Lodge, No. 194, installed the following named officers Thursday evening last: Mrs. L. Wesmer, P. G.; Mrs. E. Herzog, N. G.; Mrs. V. Holst, V. G.; Mrs. L. Gingers, R. S.; Miss S. Mann, Per. S.; Mrs. C. Church, T.; Mrs. J. McDonn, W.; Miss Anderson, C.; Mrs. L. McDonald, O. G.; Mrs. Quackenbush, I. G.; Mrs. Patterson, R. S. N. G.; Mrs. J. Krimminger, L. E. G.; Mrs. Dorr, R. S. G.; Mrs. M. Smith, L. S. V. G.; Mrs. Ashman, chaplain. The meeting was largely attended. Refreshments were served which were greatly enjoyed.

UNQUALIFIED AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

The Readiness of the Public to Appreciate a Good Article Once Again Demonstrated. The Triche Coffee Company are realizing the old adage that merit will win. A constantly increasing business demonstrates the fact that the new process of roasting coffee, as used by the Triche Coffee Company, is the superior and wonder of coffee drinkers. Pure, wholesome coffee, twice as strong as coffee roasted by ordinary means; coffee that retains all the essence of caffeine, the meat of the coffee berry; coffee that delights the palate, and is more economical than ordinary coffee, is what is causing the Triche Coffee Company to increase its business. Try a sample pound. Any grade of coffee roasted by the Triche process will prove a surprise and pleasure. Visit the Triche Coffee Company at No. 212 West 24th street, and see for yourself. Orders promptly filled and delivered free all over the city. The Triche Coffee Company, 212 West 24th street, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Report of the Board of Public Works.

The Usual Recommendations for Street Improvements.

Railroads Are Requested to Place Watchmen at Crossings.

The Usual Routine Business at the Courthouse—Dan Kevane Charged With Battery—Divorces Granted—New Suits.

It was quiet about the City Hall yesterday, most of the Councilmen being engaged in committee work.

At the Courthouse only routine matters were attended to.

AT THE CITY HALL.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Regular Weekly Report Prepared for the Council.

The Board of Public Works has prepared the following report for presentation at tomorrow's meeting of the City Council: "We recommend that the draft of a contract between the city and J. S. Haigler for the purchase of certain gravel being removed from a cellar on Broadway, be approved and the Mayor authorized to execute the same for and on behalf of the city."

"In the matter of the report of the City Engineer on the petition from R. Shrier and others, we recommend that the City Engineer be instructed to prepare and present an estimate of the cost of regrading Olive street between First and Court streets."

"We recommend that the proposal of Thomas A. Grant to improve Second street between 5th and 6th streets, at \$1.20 per lineal foot for grading and gutters, \$2 cents per lineal foot for curb, 11 cents per square foot for sidewalk, and \$60 each for crosswalks, be accepted and the necessary resolution of award adopted."

"We recommend that the proposal of Robert Sherer to improve Eighth street at \$1.80 per lineal foot for grading, 36 cents per lineal foot, each side, for curb, and 11 cents per square foot for sidewalk, be accepted, and the necessary resolution of award adopted."

"We recommend that the protest of W. Thomas and others, against the sidewalk of Boston street, between Pearl street and Montreal street, be referred to the City Engineer to report on the frontage."

"We recommend that the petition from W. W. Whitney and others, asking to have Chicago street, from First street to Brooklyn avenue, graded, gravelled and curbed with a redwood curb, under the bond provisions of the Vrooman act, be granted, and the City Engineer instructed to prepare and present the necessary estimate of cost, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$1 per front foot, then to present the necessary ordinance of intention."

"We recommend that the petition from E. A. Reiman, asking that the Terminal Railway Company and the Santa Fe Railway Company be required to place a watchman at the intersection of their tracks with Walnut street, and that they be compelled to keep the speed of trains at such point, be granted, and the City Clerk instructed to request said companies to place such watchman at the designated point, and that the Chief of Police be instructed to see that the speed of trains is reduced in accordance with the ordinance thereof."

"We recommend that the petition from Charles A. Shaw, asking to have Route Brae street, between First and Temple streets, graded under the bond provisions of the Vrooman act, be granted, and the City Engineer instructed to prepare and present the necessary estimate of cost, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$1 per front foot, then to present the necessary ordinance of intention."

"We recommend that the petition from N. E. Johnson and others, asking to have the alley in the E. W. Fletcher tract, opened, be referred to the City Clerk, with instructions to open said alley."

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

THE COURTS.

Routine Matters Occupy the Attention of the Supreme Judge.

A complaint was filed yesterday in the Township Court by Thomas Bartlett, in which Dan Kevane is charged with the crime of battery.

In the case of Uharriet et al. vs. Citna, judgment was ordered yesterday by Judge Shaw for the plaintiff for possession of the property in dispute for \$295 damages, or for \$2500 in case delivery could not be had.

Divorces were granted the plaintiffs yesterday by Judge McKinley by default in the cases of Lydia Graham vs. William Graham, Anna Weyer vs. Anton Weyer, and Francis C. Forster vs. Julia Forster.

Valentine Buhner, a slave of Germany, was admitted to citizenship by Judge Smith yesterday.

New Suits.

Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

Security Savings Bank and Trust Company vs. Milton S. Wilson; on promissory note for \$2000.

Sylvia L. Sessions et al. vs. Allenette Outter; to have a conveyance ordered.

G. F. Dietz et al. vs. R. F. Loitspelt et al.; for \$1415.

Petty Offenders.

In the Police Court before Justice Seaman yesterday E. L. Blaisdell was fined \$15 for battery and Myron Russell was given 60 days or the same number of days for petty larceny.

C. W. Wartel, who had been arrested by Detective Hawley for obtaining money under false pretenses, was arraigned and time for pleading set for tomorrow.

"JESSE Moore" whistlers are unexcelled for purity and quality.

SHARP & SAMSON, funeral directors, No. 538 South Spring street. Tel. No. 1029.

Better Than A Vacation. C. H. HANCE, 177-179 North Spring st.

TIP TOP COUGH SYRUP. It isn't often that one gets a remedy as easy to take as TIP TOP. All druggists at 50c.

FOR BEAUTY. For complexion, for improvement of the complexion, use only Pilsbury's Powder; there is nothing equal to it.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Wolfskill Lots! AT ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

LOCATED WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM corner of Spring and Second streets. Why go out miles, pay car fare for yourself and family when you can have a home in the very heart of Los Angeles?

TERMS: One-fourth cash, balance on or before three years, or to those who will improve, no cash is required. We will take flat mortgage for full price of lot.

EXAMINE THIS PROPERTY—See the large number of pretty houses built there within the last six months. Personal examination will satisfy any buyer as to its merits. Maps and full particulars.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO., 121 S. Broadway.

To Arms! To Arms!

Was the cry when slavery threatened the Republic, but is not ignorance a worse foe to a nation's stability than slavery ever was? The

Los Angeles Business College,

144 S. Main St., does not teach the young how to shoot, but it does teach them all the Commercial Branches, including Shorthand and Typewriting. A thorough knowledge of these, coupled with common sense, is a better outfit for the average person than a Harvard education. Call at the college, or write for particulars.

N. B.—Spring Term Opens Monday, April 30.

Los Angeles Medical & Surgical Institute, 241 S. MAIN ST.

Specialists.

All Diseases Cured.

241 S. Main st.

LOS ANGELES, JULY 8, 1904.

The weather prediction for today is fair.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" and a gallon of Jas. E. Patton's pure mixed paints at \$1.50 properly applied at the right time will protect your houses from decay and save you money.

Princess Floor Paint at \$1.25 per gal. will preserve and brighten floors of all descriptions. If you are prejudiced against paints buy your material and do your own mixing.

Milwaukee pure white lead 7c lb Pure Boiled Linseed Oil 8c Turpentine 8c Dry colors 25c

Now that vehicles of all descriptions are being pressed into service the demand for our prepared carriage paints at 75c per quart is pleasing.

No. 30. K. stucco brush \$1.15 No. 30. K. stucco brush \$1.25 No. 30. K. stucco brush \$1.35 No. 30. K. stucco brush \$1.45

Many Wonderful Cures

DR. HONG SOI

The eminent Chinese physician has successfully treated many patients unable to get relief from other physicians. He is the sixth generation of doctors in his family, having graduated and received his diploma from the medical school of Canton. He has made many wonderful cures of consumption, rheumatism, catarrh, kidney and liver troubles, and all other diseases. Dr. Hong Soi uses only her medicines, and no poisonous drugs. All diseases carefully and correctly diagnosed by feeling the pulse.

Many testimonials at his office of many wonderful cures. DR. HONG SOI, 338 S. Broadway.

LOS ANGELES. — CALIFORNIA

Free Camping Grounds

Redondo Beach.

Reasonable water rates. For particulars address

H. H. VENABLE, Agent

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING. \$5. CORDOVAN. FRENCH CAMEL HIDE. \$4.50. FINE CALF SKIN. \$4.50. POLICE. 3 SOLES. \$2.50. WORKINGMEN. EXTRA FINE. \$2.50. BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. \$3.50. \$2.50. \$2.50. BEST DONGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS. BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes. Because we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profit. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sent everywhere at lowest prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by L. W. Godin, 104 Spring st., Massachusetts Shoe House, 129 W. First st.; Rochester Shoe House, 103 N. Spring st.

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The Best Remedy on Earth for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Weakness, Headache, Toothache, Bruises and Burns.

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INVESTMENTS OF HIGH GRADE SECURITIES.

AUCTIONEERS—UNREDEEMED PLEDGES AT Auction.

304 South Spring street, opposite the Hollenbeck Hotel on Monday, July 9 at 10 a.m., 2 and 4:30 p.m. Stock consists of about 100 gold and gold-filled watches with best grades American, Waltham and Elgin movements, several diamond rings, fine opera-glasses, a lot of new Roger Bros. knives, forks, spoons and other articles, being the stock of a pawnbroker of this city.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers. Office 204 South Spring Street.

Auction.

Regular auction sale of household furniture will take place at Stevens & Brown's auction rooms, 413 South Spring street, Tuesday July 10 at 4 p.m., consisting of bedroom suite, bookcases, sideboards, extension tables, bedding, carpets, rugs, etc.

STEVENS & BROWN, Auctioneers.

A New Departure!

Not a dollar need be paid for treatment of rupture until cure is effected.



Dr. C. Edgar Smith & Co., SPECIALISTS

638 S. MAIN, COR. 7TH. LOS ANGELES, CAL. Positively cure in from 30 to 60 days all kinds of RUPTURE.

Varicocele, Hydrocele, PILES, FISTULE, FISTULA AND ULCERATION without the use of knife, drawing blood, or detention from business.

DISEASES OF WOMEN SKILLFULLY TREATED. CONSULTATION & EXAMINATION FREE

Can refer interested parties to many Los Angeles citizens, who have been treated by them. Cure guaranteed.

THE Los Angeles Electric Co.

Begs to announce that it is now furnishing Incandescent Electric Light

By Meter Measurement, Electric Current available from 7 a.m. to midnight.

All parties desiring Incandescent Electric Light on the meter system, where lines are not extended, will please make immediate application at the office of the company, 457 SOUTH BROADWAY.

FOR Fine Tailoring Perfect Fit, Best of Workmanship at moderate prices, go to

JOE POHEIM, THE TAILOR

Rules for measurement—Cloth samples sent free. 143 S. Spring-st., Bryson Block

THE UNEXPECTED...

Interruption of Business

Has forced on us the necessity of making immediate and stern efforts to unload our entire summer stock preparatory to our arrangements for the purchasing of our new Fall stock, and with that object in view have made

Sweeping Reductions

In our Silks, Colored and Black Dress Materials, Wash Fabrics, Laces, Parasols, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Underwear and House Furnishing Goods. We respectfully direct your attention to a few of the bargains as here quoted and which we place on sale

MONDAY

And week ensuing.

Silk Department.

25c Colored India Silks in evening shades, good value for 35c, selling at 25c a yd	75c Black Satin Duchesse, all pure silk, soft finish, good value for \$1, selling at 75c a yd
50c A complete line of colored satins, good value at 75c, selling at 50c yd	75c Black Crystal Bengaline, good value for \$1; will be sold at 75c a yd
50c Black Surah, all pure silk, soft finish, good value for 75c; selling at 50c a yd	Pongees. A special line of Pongee silks ranging from 15 to 35c a yd

Colored Dress Goods.

8c Manchester Challies in stripes and figured designs reduced from 30c to 8c yd	25c Cheviot Suitings 38 inches wide, pure wool in checks and novelty weaves, reduced from 50c to 25c yd
8c Crepons and Nuns Veilings, plain colors in dark and evening shades reduced from 25c to 8c yd	60c Riverside Suitings 59 inches wide, pure wool, in all shades reduced from \$1 to 60c yd
8c Cheviot Suitings double fold, in stripes, checks and changeable effects, reduced from 25c to 8c yd	Specials in Black Dress Goods. 42-inch Saxony Suitings at 50c yd 38-inch Figured Solids, at 65c yd 48-inch Silk Henriettes, "Lapins" \$1 yd

Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Parasols, Laces.

35c 50 pieces the latest Parisian Novelties in fancy ribbons for hat trimmings, more than value at 50c, selling at 35c a yd	7c A manufacturer's stock of white and cream color parasols, very slightly soiled, will be closed out at half of original cost ranging from \$1 to \$3 each.
40c 45 pieces all-silk fancy ribbons in beautiful designs, latest French weaves and fashionable colors, regularly sold at 60c; selling at 40c a yd	12c 1500 yard butter color point Venise lace, 5 inches wide, selling at 7c a yd
45c 40 pieces Fancy Novelty Ribbon, all silk, No. 40, in plain and figured designs, very handsome patterns, formerly sold at 75c; selling at 45c a yd	25c 1200 yards butter color point Venise lace, 7 inches wide selling at 12c a yd
75c Black Gloria Silk Parasols, 22 inch, well made frames, worth regularly \$1, selling at 75c	8c 750 yard cream and butter point Venise lace, 9 inches wide selling at 25c a yd
\$1.00 Black Gloria Silk Parasols, extra quality, usually sold for \$1.50 selling at \$1 each	8c 50 doz. Ladies White Scalloped and embroidered handkerchiefs usually sold for 15c, selling at 8c each
\$1.00 Black Coaching Parasols, good value for \$1.50 selling at \$1 each	20c 15 doz. ladies' white scalloped embroidered handkerchiefs sold everywhere for 30c, selling at 20c each

Wash Goods.

5c 50 pieces Shirting Calico, small, neat patterns, selling at 5c yd	12c 50 pieces figured Irish Lawns, 40 inches wide, fine sheer goods for summer wear, selling at 12c yd
6c 50 pieces fine Tennis Flannels, light and medium colors, selling at 6c yd	12c 25 pieces fine American Sateens, plain black and figured, selling at 12c yd
7c 30 pieces fine Zephyr Gingham, stripes and plaids, selling at 7c yd	

Mail orders carefully and promptly executed, Courteous attention and strictly one price.

Joe Orient Co.
203 to 207 North Spring st.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.